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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

SYSTEM OF LOANS TO HELP GERMANY SOLVE ITS PROBLEM

Georges Barnich Sets Forth
Fresh Proposals—Favorably
Received by Frenchmen

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, March 31.—Whether Germany surrenders soon or late many political thinkers are elaborating plans for a settlement, and when the attitude of the French Government would indicate the occupation of the Ruhr until the last penny is paid, there are signs that a responsible body of opinion prefers a more reasonable solution. The most significant thing that has yet come before The Christian Science Monitor representative is the publication of a book by Georges Barnich, director of the Solway Institut on how Germany can and should pay.

He would not have the Ruhr occupied for an indefinite period. He would merely ask Germany for a reasonable arrangement. His scheme is original in character, and exceedingly interesting. The Monitor representative has reason to know that it is being studied by eminent Frenchmen and receives already a good deal of approval. What is most striking is that the book is published under the auspices of the senators, Henry de Jouvenel and M. De Montie. M. De Jouvenel is also the editor of Le Matin. It is advisable therefore to examine the scheme which is destined to influence France. Putting the conclusions shortly, it should be said that the author does not believe that there can be any general solution at this moment.

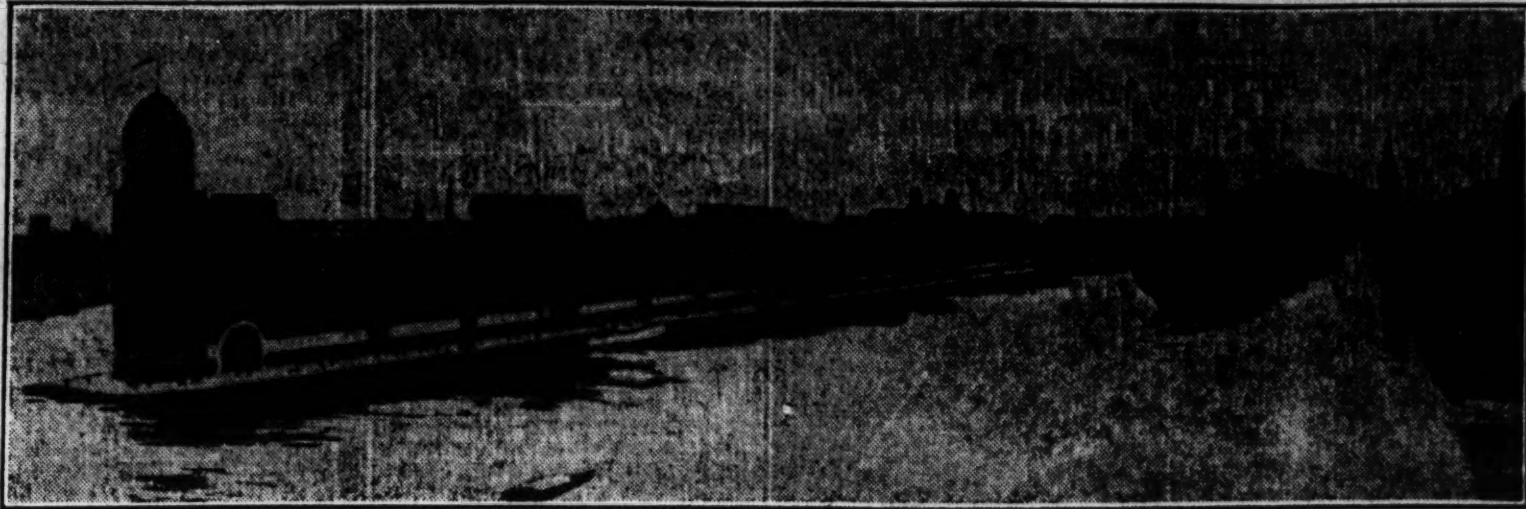
Reduction of Credits
The Allies cannot reduce their credits on Germany until the credits of the Allies on each other are obliterated. Although the writer does not expect the inter-allied debts to figure among the liabilities of any country, it is better to retain them in the bill to be presented to Germany. Germany should, however, be informed that the debt will be reduced as the inter-allied debts are reduced. For the present, the settlement must be provisional. It can only be for five years, but there are most critical years for France and Germany. Germany has already offered considerable reparations in kind even during the moratorium period.

M. Barnich believes that inclusive deliveries to the value of 1,500,000,000 gold marks per annum could be made. But he would not confine the deliveries to goods. He has evolved a method by which Germany can pay cash without making the liability side of the budget a single mark heavier. He naturally falls back on the system of loans. Germany is to raise each year 1,500,000,000 gold marks for the Allies.

But how are the subscribers to be guaranteed, and how is the service of these loans to be kept off the ordinary budget? These are two questions which are well answered. It is the receipt of customs that are to be developed and used for the payment of the 7 per cent interest and 1 per cent amortization. This will provide an ample guarantee, provided the Allies release the customs from the liens which they hold over these receipts. The customs can no longer be used as a useless pledge, but shall be affected in the service loan.

But it will be objected that Germany has allowed the customs receipts to fall low. This is true, but it is apparent that without troubling about any other source of revenue, the customs, if efficiently worked, should yield, according to M. Barnich's calculation, (Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

Here Is the German Terminal of the Proposed Hamburg-New York Air Line



Arno Borner Dirigible in Hamburg Slip

The Hamburg-New York Airship Line Which Has Been Contemplated For Some Time Past Has at Last Taken Definite Form and Construction Has Been Commenced on the Arno Borner Dirigible Which Has Been Selected to Make the Trips Between the Two Cities. The Above Picture Is the German Artist's Design For the Proposed Airship Dock in Hamburg. A Dirigible Is Depicted in Its Slip, From Which It Can Be Seen That the Dirigible Is to Be a Veritable Air "Ship," Designed With a Hull to Float on the Water, and Which Will Also Hold the Cabins for About 300 Passengers. The Airship Is to Be 300 Meters Long, 51 Meters Wide and 44 Meters High. To Drive It at the High Speed Required It Will Be Supplied With 12 Motors of 260 Horsepower Each. It Will Also Be Provided With a Specially Thick Covering Over the Gas Bag to Guard Against the Danger of an Explosion. The Trip Between New York and Hamburg Will Occupy 45 Hours.

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SERIOUS DISORDER OCCURS AT KRUPPS

French Fire on Workers Causing
Several Casualties—General
Degoutte's Proclamation

BERLIN, March 31 (By The Associated Press).—Six German workers at the Krupp plant in Essen have been killed and 20 injured in a conflict with the French military, says a Central News dispatch from Essen today. The trouble occurred through the French troops unexpectedly proceeding to occupy certain of the Krupp motor works, whereupon the workers stopped the machinery and went outside to offer opposition, the message states.

The officer in charge of the French tried to persuade the men to return to duty, but they refused and surrounded the troops, threatening them with attack unless they withdrew. The officer pointed out that he must carry out his orders, but the workers were obstinate, declaring they would defend their plant.

Four machine guns then opened fire, adding the message, and six workers were killed, while 20 were seriously wounded. The remainder scattered and the French then proceeded to occupy the works.

A Reuters dispatch on the Essen trouble says only one man was killed, while several others were wounded. This account declares the French opened fire under the impression that they were threatened. It adds that a luxurious motor car which apparently had been taken by the French at the works was attacked by an excited crowd, which beat the occupants.

As an expression of mourning and protest the Krupp steel works were closed.

DUESSELDORF, March 31 (By The Associated Press).—General Degoutte's proclamation that all striking German railway workers in the occupied zone must either return to work or be expelled finds the allies in possession of all Ruhr and Rhineland rail lines except those in the British area.

Enforcement of the order, it seems, will offer the transportation officials something of a problem, for approximately half a million persons, including the families of the men, may be affected.

consideration for his condition caused his removal to Gibraltar, where he has remained a political prisoner ever since. Even this action, however, failed to restore civil peace in Egypt. The Nationalists disclaim responsibility for the murder of British officials, which recently took place at Cairo, but all efforts to trace the perpetrators of crimes—including the offer of a reward of £10,000—failed to secure their arrest.

Parleys May Be Resumed
Accordingly it is clear that the exile of Zaghlul has not achieved the intended purpose, while his authority is so widespread that all efforts to reach a satisfactory arrangement with Egyptian public opinion signify failed.

The authorities presumably at least hope that, while his release cannot worsen matters, it will assist the conduct of the negotiations. In any case it seems clear that Anglo-Egyptian peace cannot be reached without the acquiescence of the Zaghlulist Party. Zaghlul Pasha may, or may not, proceed to a French watering place, as the official communiqué suggests. What he will certainly do is to get in touch with the leaders of the Nationalist movement, whose real headquarters are in Paris and pourparlers are likely to be resumed between the British Government and them rather than puppet politicians, who have been elevated to office during the Allenby régime, but who have failed to exercise the necessary authority to suppress disorder or obtain the necessary backing from Egyptian intelligentsia—a small but apparently all-powerful section of the community.

DIPLOMATIC TANGLE ARISING IN SALES OF AMERICAN SHIPS

Loophole for Violation of Anti-Liquor Contracts Seen
in Subsequent Transfer of Tonnage

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, March 31.—Although a number of small lake vessels were sold to Canada by the United States Shipping Board and their registry transferred to Canada, only two vessels are involved in the present protest against alleged confiscatory provisions of the sale contract. It was said at the British Embassy here. Letters have been received from some Americans who had bought Shipping Board vessels, complaining that they could not sell them to Canadians because of the clause in the contract. There is undoubtedly a contest going on between the purely legal aspect of the question and that of diplomatic policy. Legally, it is believed that there is no flaw in the clause adopted by the Shipping Board on the advice of the Department of Justice. Nice points of law, however, will be invoked in the attempt to break down this stand.

Notification Figures
One of the legal points involved in the controversy, it was stated by State Department officials, is the question of notification. For example, the Shipping Board might sell a vessel to an American citizen, who agreed to the terms of the contract, and the American might in turn sell the vessel to a foreigner, who would transfer it to the flag and registry of his country. In case the American seller failed to notify the purchaser of the clause in the contract with the Shipping Board, the question arises, would the foreign purchaser be bound by the terms of the original Shipping Board agreement.

Under the recent ruling by Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General, any ship of whatever nationality, which comes within the territorial waters of the United States with liquor aboard is subject to seizure. Under this construction, it is pointed out, the clause in the Shipping Board contract would make very little difference, from a practical point of view, since it merely prohibits exportation or importation into the United States of commodities forbidden by the laws of the United States. Cases are now pending in the Supreme Court, however, which were instituted to test the validity of the Daugherty ruling.

Last June Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, addressed a note to Ambassador Geddes dealing with foreign ships smuggling liquor into the United States. He pointed out that "many of the ships engaged in the illegal smuggling of liquor into the United States are registered under the British flag, and that large quantities

of liquor are carried by such vessels from the Bahama Islands and from Bermuda."

Britain to Co-operate
He also called attention to "the ease with which liquor is transferred to British registry for the purpose of preventing authorities of the United States from taking the necessary steps to thwart smuggling, and stated that "apparently reliable information indicates that American citizens of questionable reputation, who are known to be engaged in the smuggling business, have succeeded in obtaining British registry at the Bahama Islands for a large number of American vessels by means of the execution of paper transfers purporting to convey title of vessels to British subjects in the Bahamas, although the actual interest continues to vest in American citizens."

Mr. Hughes stated that the authorities of the Bahama Islands apparently are issuing double sets of clearance papers to ships, and proposed a mutual agreement between the United States and Great Britain allowing search of vessels outside the three-mile limit.

Great Britain replied that it would be impossible to enter into such an agreement, but indicated a willingness to co-operate in the matter of registries and clearance papers.

WAGES ARE ADVANCED FOR LONGSHOREMEN

NEW YORK, March 31.—Wage increase agreements with the steamship owners' committee affecting workers at Portland, Me., Boston, New York, Baltimore, Newport News and Norfolk were announced today by Joseph P. Ryan, vice-president of the International Longshoremen's Association.

In the ports mentioned, excepting those on Hampton Roads, longshoremen and cargo repairmen will receive, effective tomorrow, 70 cents instead of 65 cents an hour for day work and \$1.07 instead of \$1 for overtime. In Newport News and Norfolk the new rates are 65 and 97 cents instead of 60 and 90 cents.

Mr. Ryan said the increases were the result of a decision by Gen. George W. Goethals, sitting as arbitrator in the New York wage case and that the steamship owners had agreed to make the same increase in the other ports.

ENGLISH CLERGYMEN ENCOURAGE STRIKERS

NORWICH, Eng., March 31.—Land owners in Norfolk whose workers are on strike made use of wireless to broadcast an appeal for strikebreakers. Many volunteers have come to the help of the farmers, including women who did agricultural work during the war.

Bad feeling between strikers and workers has developed. Strikers are alleged to have turned loose the live stock of their erstwhile employers and to have blown horns and rattled cans to frighten teams with which loyal employees were plowing.

Many clergymen are supporting the strike, encouraging the laborers to hold out in their demands.

SWISS ASSIST EMIGRANTS

By Special Cable
GENEVA, March 31.—The Swiss Federal Council has decided that any young men desiring to emigrate to Canada to settle there, particularly those intending to engage in agriculture, shall have the expenses of their journey paid partly by the Canadian government and partly by their commune or the canton of their origin. They must undertake to refund the sum as soon as their circumstances permit.

FACTORY LIGHTS REGULATED

The Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries has voted to adopt a lighting code for factories, workshops, manufacturing, mechanical and mercantile establishments for the purpose of protecting employees. This code will go into effect Jan. 1, 1924.

Mexican Landowners Must Divide Surplus

By The Associated Press
Mexico City, March 31.—LANDOWNERS possessing more than 19,000 acres must divide up the surplus, according to an order sent to representatives of the Department of Agrarian Development throughout the Republic. The order says that no landowner can hold more than this amount of land.

FOSTER ADVOCATES SOVIET BUT HEDGES ON FORCE PROGRAM

Would Have Proletariat Govern
America—Admission Gained
During Dramatic Moment

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., March 31.—Admission by William Z. Foster, on trial here on a charge of criminal syndicalism, that he wished to see the American Government supplanted by a dictatorship of the proletariat along the lines of the Russian Soviet, was the dramatic climax to a day which saw the completion of all the evidence in the case. Arguments to the jury will be made Tuesday. Foster, following his frank admission, said that he was not sure whether an armed insurrection would be necessary to bring about such a condition.

Yesterday was the big day of the trial. The courtroom was crowded. Farmers, bankers, business men, many women and leaders in radical movements were included in the throng. Foster was to undergo cross-examination. This report brought spectators from long distances. They wanted to hear him express his own ideas. He did not disappoint them. In a quiet manner he expressed his views on American democracy, Russian Soviet Government, and explained his radical beliefs. O. L. Smith, Assistant Attorney General, did not spare him. It was a long, severe grilling, but Foster stood the test.

One of the most tense moments in the entire trial occurred when Mr. Smith asked him if he would advocate an armed insurrection and civil war in case he found out that he could not accomplish his desired change in government by the ballot. Foster did not answer this question frankly. He had just explained that he thought industrial and social conditions in America were in wretched condition, and that his remedy would be a proletarian form of government, a soviet dictatorship. Following the question, he hesitated. The court room waited for his answer. Just beyond Foster, hanging over the judge's bench, was an American flag. Foster at last replied calmly that he could not say whether he would or not. This indirect answer, his first during the day, caused somewhat of a stir.

Capitalists Would Be Laborers

Foster testified that he believed there was no possible chance of achieving permanent harmony between Capital and Labor under the capitalist system, and that the only way to arrive at harmony in the United States was for the workers to take over capital and the capitalists to engage in some form of useful labor. He said he thought the workers ought to own and operate the basic industries.

In regard to his activities in the labor movement Foster made admissions in line with the contention of the prosecution that his program of industrial unionism is the key to the whole revolution. The prosecution says that this aspect of the case is all-important, because all Communist literature, especially the works of Lenin and many other prominent leaders of the Russian Soviet Republic and the Communist International, at Moscow emphasizes the fact that Communism can only get control in any country by organizing the workers and getting control of the trade unions. Foster admitted that he had been pursuing this policy ever since he had had anything to do with the labor movement.

While his goal has always been to put the workers in control of the State, he testified, his methods had changed. Over the opposition of Mr. Walsh, the prosecution succeeded in getting into the record excerpts from

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

CAPITAL SENTENCE NOT CARRIED OUT

MOSCOW, March 31 (By The Associated Press).—The capital sentence imposed on Vicar-General Butkevitch, commutation of which was denied by the Central Executive Committee, has not yet been carried out. It was stated at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

MAYOR, SHERIFF AND JUDGE CONVICTED OF WET PLOT

Gary, Ind., and Lake County Officials Among 55 Found
Guilty of Violating Dry Law

INDIANAPOLIS, March 31 (By The Associated Press).—Fifty-five of sixty-two residents of Gary and Lake County, Indiana, tried on a charge of conspiracy to violate the Volstead Act, were found guilty by a jury in the United States District Court here today.

Among the most prominent defendants found guilty were Roswell Johnson, Mayor of Gary; William H. Olds, sheriff of Lake County; William M. Dunn, judge of the Gary City Court, and Blaz Lucas, a Gary attorney.

The Government charged that bootleggers, lawyers, the police force of Gary, and city and county officials all worked together to the common end of obstructing enforcement of the prohibition laws. More than 200 witnesses testified in the trial which began March 15, and a mass of evidence was introduced by both sides.

Seventy-five persons living in Gary and Lake County were indicted by a federal grand jury last December. Of this number five pleaded guilty before trial, the indictment of Stanley Kosowski, who pressed and seven other defendants have not been returned.

Other prominent defendants found guilty are: Dwight M. Kinder, prosecuting attorney of Lake County; Lewis E. Barnes, former sheriff of Lake County; Clyde Hunter, former prosecutor of Lake County; John Bennett, treasurer of the Republican City Committee, Gary, and Charles L. Clemens, a Justice of the Peace.

The following were acquitted: Charles Daugherty, deputy sheriff at Gary; Joseph Demart Jr., Gary attorney; Clem Hentges, deputy sheriff at Gary; Fred Rose, marshal of Hobart; George Flick and William Busbie, both of Gary, and Lawrence Treagar, night marshal at Hobart. Sentences will be imposed April 20.

RAIL CHIEFS DEFY WET IDEAS VOICED BY MR. GOMPERS

"Big Four" Executives Declare
His Labor-Prohibition State-
ments Not Based on Facts

CLEVELAND, O., March 31 (Special).—The authority by which Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, has undertaken recently to place organized labor in the United States solidly against national prohibition, and in favor of the return of high wine and beer, is sharply disputed by the heads of the four great railway brotherhoods, whose grand headquarters are in Cleveland. The rail chiefs are the recognized heads of many thousands of organized workers employed by the railroads of the country, and they unanimously and emphatically in their conviction that Mr. Gompers' charges are not based on actual knowledge.

Moreover, the railroad brotherhoods do not take kindly to the impression likely to be created by Mr. Gompers' claims, namely, that organized labor as a whole is wet, when, they observe, the American Federation leader can, at the best, speak only for members of his own organization which has not yet seen fit to poll its members on the subject. The rail leaders made no concealment of their disapproval of Mr. Gompers' "unfortunate remarks" during an interview the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor had with them when they all were here for a conference. Warren S. Stone, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, said to the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor:

The best answer to any question as to the attitude of our organization concerning prohibition is that the international convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, assembled in Cleveland in 1918, declared by unanimous vote in favor of world-wide prohibition. This vote was cast by 328 delegates, representing 20,000 locomotive engineers of United States and Canada.

Liquor Use Prohibited
In addition to this unequivocal statement in favor of prohibition, the constitution and by-laws of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers declare that "the use of intoxicating liquor as a beverage by members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers is prohibited. When a brother is discharged for violating the rules of his own company in regard to the use of intoxicating liquors, it shall be the duty of his division to investigate his case, and, if he is found guilty as per Sections 47, 48 and 49, he shall be expelled from the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. Any division failing to comply with the foregoing shall have its charter suspended by the grand chief of engineers for a period of not less than 90 days or more than six months."

Furthermore, these rules are obeyed. There are many laws made to whose enforcement little attention is paid, but the rules and regulations of our brotherhood are enforced impartially and universally.

I do not know by what authority Mr. Gompers speaks for the American Federation of Labor, but there is no doubt as to the authority I have for making my declaration on the subject of prohibition.

D. B. Robertson, chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, said:

I do not know by what authority Mr. Gompers speaks for his organization. I certainly have no authority to speak for mine, nor would I assume to speak without convention action. I can say personally, however, that I would be bitterly opposed to any modification or repeal of the Volstead act. My chief duty will inform you as to what action, if any, the locomotive firemen and enginemen have ever taken on this subject.

Chief Clerk C. E. Studer, at Mr. Robertson's request, said that at the 1919 convention of the organization held in Denver resolutions were offered both in favor of a modification and repeal of the Volstead Act, and for the maintenance of the same. He said:

The resolutions never reached a vote in the convention and no action, therefore, has ever been taken. Perhaps section 4 of article 17 of our constitution may give you some idea of our attitude toward the use of intoxicating liquor. It is as follows: (a) A member of this organization dealing in intoxicating liquors shall upon conviction be penalized as provided in article 15, section 11, paragraph (2); provided this section shall not be construed to apply to a member working or having employment in a place where his principal duty is not to sell intoxicating liquors. (b) A member who uses intoxicating liquors to excess, or who shall be found guilty of drunkenness, shall, upon conviction, be penalized as provided in article 15, section 11, paragraph (e).

Penalty Is Expulsion
William G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Trainmen said:

The Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen has never had occasion to put itself on record one way or the other concerning the Volstead Act. I am, therefore, unable to indicate, with any authority, the organization's stand on this subject. Section 142 of the constitution and general rules of our constitution provide, in part, as follows: "That any member dealing in, or in any way connected with the sale of, intoxicating liquors shall, unless he withdraw, be expelled from the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and, under no circumstances shall a member who has been expelled be readmitted before the lapse of six months."

I can very emphatically say that so long as this act is on the statute books of the country, the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen is in favor of its enforcement, as it is in favor of the enforcement of all of the laws of the country.

L. E. Sheppard, president of the Order of Railway Conductors, in Cleveland for a conference with the heads of other brotherhoods, said:

The Order of Railway Conductors has never taken official action on the ques-

ZAGHLUL PASHA'S RELEASE SIGNIFIES CHANGE IN POLICY

'Anglo-Egyptian Peace Apparently Impossible Without
Acquiescence of Zaghlulist Party

By CRAWFORD PRICE

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 31.—The release of Zaghlul Pasha, the Egyptian Nationalist leader, from Gibraltar, which was officially announced by the Foreign Office last night, has been under consideration by the authorities for some time. This course is thoroughly justified by personal reasons which have been announced, but there is little doubt it is also prompted by political considerations and that it represents a definite development in British policy in Egypt.

Zaghlul—a lawyer by profession—is the recognized leader of the extremist wing of Egyptian Nationalism. He took strong objection to the reservations in the treaty of peace which granted formal independence to Egypt. He and his friends forthwith became the center of a violent anti-British agitation, which resulted in widespread disorders.

Deported to Malta
In consequence, Zaghlul with three associates were deported to Malta, but soon after were released and after further negotiation with Lord Milner, Zaghlul was allowed to return to Egypt in April, 1921. This capitulation to popular feeling, however, served no useful purpose, for a series of outrages culminated in riots in Alexandria in May, while the inflammatory agitation of the Nationalist Party precipitated a number of cabinet crises.

At the end of the year Lord Allenby deported Zaghlul a second time. He was sent first to the Seychelles, but

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tion of prohibition. It has long had an article in its constitution which provides that any person engaging in liquor traffic shall be expelled from the order. I know Mr. Gompers very well and have talked with him and know his views on this subject and I do not agree with him that organized labor is in favor of any modification or repeal of the Volstead Act.

I am quite sure that if you would ask the wives of the members that you would find no such expression among them. For the last two years the Volstead Act has been enforced in our order. During that time we have not had one-tenth of the number of cases before us for discipline concerning the use of liquor that we had before its enactment. The argument is used that some modifications of it might have effect on the present wide use of narcotics, but I believe as time goes by the absolute benefits of the Volstead Act will be fully appreciated by the people of the United States. As the order has taken no action, I must repeat that these are my personal views, based upon a close observation, however, of railway employees throughout the United States.

MANCHURIA TO TEST SINCERITY OF JAPAN

(Continued from Page 1)

ing the masses to the need for checking it.

As for the termination of the 1917 agreement, Dr. Hsieh asserts its end was known to well-informed Chinese as far back as the Washington Conference. It was for that reason that little was said about the pact. Japan itself had taken such an interpretation from the treaty as would completely cut across the policy of the "open door," for which the United States stood and which it intended to confirm in signing the agreement. "Special interests" to Japan, said Dr. Hsieh, meant a guardianship not at all in keeping with the ideas of Washington. Hence the pact was doomed to perish.

In deeds alone does China base its hopes, said Dr. Hsieh, and only when Manchuria is freed from foreign shackles will China rest in its labors and develop the immense mineral resources that lie within its frontiers. The lead mines, the copper, the gold, and the railroads have attracted Japanese capital, he said, and in eastern Siberia the fisheries. When these are allowed to revert to their rightful owners then and only then tranquility will reign in the Far East, and commerce revive as it should.

Moreover by yielding to pressure to cancel the treaty, Dr. Hsieh added, Japan deprives itself of an excuse for sending its representatives in to "assist" China to restore order out of chaos and to rehabilitate the industries of that faction-torn country.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Boston Masonic Club: Address by Brig. Gen. John H. Sherburne, "Artillery in Warfare, Past, Present, and Future," 8. Harvard University, 47 Workshop: Presentation of the "Theatre of the First Day," April 10, Cambridge, 8.30. Goddard Seminary Alumni of Massachusetts: Annual banquet and reunion, Hotel Lenox, 8.30. Dinner for officers of three hundred and sixty-seventh Infantry, Hotel Bellevue, Boston, 8.30. Arlington—"Her Temporary Husband," 8.15. Colonial—Ed Wynn, 8. Copley—"When Knights Were Bold," 8.15. Cyclopedia—"Chatterbox," 8.15. Holmes—"Lightning," 8.15. Plymouth—"Just Married," 8.15. Selwyn—"The Fool," 8.15. St. James—"The Miracle Man," 8.15. Shubert—"Greenwich Village Follies," 8.15. Tremont—"The Torchbearers," 8.15. Wilbur—"To the Ladies," 8.15. Music: Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 8.15.

SUNDAY EVENTS

Boston Public Library: Free public illustrated lecture, "Shakespeare Character in Plays Written About Him," by Prof. H. Gilmer of Tufts College, concluding Shakespearean impressions of Drama League of Boston, 3.30. Ford Hall Forum: Free public address by Prof. Charles Zuehlke, "Is Europe Coming or Going?" 15 Ashburton Place, 7.30. Boston Masonic Club: Concert for members, 4 to 6. Music: Symphony Hall—Handel and Haydn Society, "Redemption," 8.30; recital by John Steel, 8.15.

MONDAY EVENTS

Women's Republican Club: April luncheon, address by James J. Davis, United States Secretary of Labor, Copley Place, 1. National Business Show: Opening day, Mechanics Building, 1 to 10.30 P. M. Benevolent Fraternity of Fruit and Flower Mission: Meeting, 25 Beacon Street, 12.15. Radcliffe Endowment Fund: Lecture by Prof. Charles H. Hays of Harvard University, "The Medieval Student," Sanders Theater, 4.30.

RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES

WGB (Medford Hills)—6, New England weather forecast, 8, baritone solo; violin solo; "History of Ink," "Red Corporal," a tale of the North. WNAAC (Boston)—9.30-11, instrumental and vocal concert. WEAF (New York)—7.30, concert by Sterling Quartette, 7.50, dramatic readings, 8.25, harmonica selections, 9, vocal and instrumental concert. KDKA (Pittsburgh)—8, organ recital, 7, current events, 8, radio drama, 8.30, vocal and instrumental program. WJZ (Newark)—8.30, "Fashions," 8.45, soprano solo, 9, "Japan and the United States Navy," 9.30, current topics, 9.40, male quartet. KTV (Chicago)—8, instrumental and vocal concert, 9, news, weather report, sports, 9.05, "Under the Evening Lamp."

WEAF (New York)—8, "What Our Fathers Paid for the Liberties of the Republic," 7.30, musical program, 7.30, orchestration, 8.45, "Cavalleria Rusticana," played by Capitol Grand Orchestra of New York, 8.11, "South Sea Chorus" ensemble of voices, 8.15, instrumental and vocal concert, 9.30, organ recital. WJZ (Newark)—10.30 a. m., musical program, 4.45, lecture on Scandinavia, 7.15, organ recital, 8.45, orchestration, 9.55, Arlington time signals and weather forecast, 10.01, soprano recital.

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SYSTEM OF LOANS TO HELP GERMANY SOLVE ITS PROBLEM

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lations, 1,000,000,000 gold marks a year. At the end of five years, the service loans will absorb 600,000,000 gold marks, and the balance of 400,000,000 can be used for the purpose of raising fresh loans. Were some such scheme adopted, the relations would certainly improve.

Action by League of Nations
France's financial difficulties would disappear, and Germany would begin to recover stability. The most interesting suggestion is that the League of Nations should control the German finances on behalf of the subscribers, and not as a debt collecting agency. It is believed that Germany would accept freely this scheme, and would welcome the control of an international body in return for the immediate evacuation of the Ruhr. The conditions to be attached include the balancing of the budget, cessation of fiduciary inflation, stabilization of the mark, and so forth.

It would be for the League to assure the execution of the agreement into which Germany has voluntarily entered, and to aid in the raising of the loans. In this way the political credits are transformed into commercial credits, which Germany, if it wishes to recover, cannot afford not to meet, since the whole world will be its creditors. It would not be a French soldier but a League accountant who would be discreetly present. There is certainly much to recommend M. Barnich's plan, and my information is that within the next week or two, special plans will be taken by influential persons to bring it to the notice of the authorities.

BOSTON REMODELS SCHOOL COURSE

Natural Science to Be Taught Through Environment

Concrete experiences of everyday living form the basis of, and common needs and common interests determine the choice of material in a reconstructed and reorganized course in general science just passed by the Boston School Committee. It is actually a study of the pupil's own individual environments, and has been prepared under the direction of Arthur L. Gould, assistant superintendent of schools, and a number of teachers from the high, intermediate, and elementary schools of Boston, who are specialists in the subjects treated.

The entire course is comprised in 14 pamphlets or teaching units developed by projects and problems. The experiments are simple and practical, and such as appeal to boys and girls. Each unit has been tried out in actual practice and found successful. Published in pamphlet form, it is subject to constant revision to meet changing conditions, and new pamphlets may be added or old ones discarded as occasion demands. It is dynamic rather than static, and the council believes, will contribute much to the present promising movement for better science teaching in the intermediate grades.

The study is for appreciation as well service, intended not only to help the pupil to better control his environment, but to reveal the significance and beauties of commonplace natural phenomena affecting his daily activities. He is led to understand the science of his environment.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report
Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight and Sunday; colder tonight, rising temperature Sunday; diminishing northwest to west winds.
South and New England: Fair tonight and Sunday; colder tonight, continued cold Sunday morning, followed by rising temperature Sunday afternoon; rapidly rising temperature Monday; northwest gales, diminishing tonight.
North Atlantic: Fair tonight, with a cold wave; Sunday fair and cold, followed by rising temperature Sunday afternoon; rapidly rising temperature Monday; strong northwest winds, diminishing late tonight.

Weather Outlook
Abnormally high pressure and cold weather from the northwest will overcast the entire Washington forecast district Saturday and Sunday night. The weather will be generally fair, with temperature much below normal Sunday in the states east of the Mississippi River, followed by slowly rising temperature Sunday afternoon, heavy Monday. Storm warnings are displayed from Cape Hatteras to Eastport, Me.

Official Temperatures
(1 a. m. Standard time, 74th meridian)
Albany 18 Kansas City 18
Atlantic City 24 Memphis 20
Boston 26 New York 20
Buffalo 12 New Orleans 82
Chicago 12 Philadelphia 24
Cincinnati 20 Portland, Me. 12
Cleveland 12 Pittsburgh 12
Denver 28 Portland, Ore. 50
Des Moines 14 St. Louis 52
Eastport 24 San Francisco 53
Galveston 84 St. Paul 18
Hatteras 38 Tulsa 50
Helena 26 Washington 22
Jacksonville 52

R.H. White Co.

BOSTON

Men's New Spring Topcoats

(at a Special Price) \$35.00

These coats, all foreign weaves, tailored in the U. S. and weather proofed, have just arrived in Boston.

For Men and Young Men.
Box Coats
"Belt-Around" Coats
Raglan and "Set-in Sleeve" Coats.

The Newly Enlarged and Equipped Men's Clothing Department

Second Floor, Main Building

stand the underlying laws and rules of such phenomena.

The council believes that every lesson should be a mental development, that the gaining of information is not the primary aim, but that the learning process has even more value than the product.

The general well-being of the individual and the community is considered in the study of food, clothing, water, air, ventilation, and other such subjects. Worthy home membership training is given in the study of gardening, building materials, fire, heat, electricity, yeasts and molds. The method of presenting all of the subjects is intended to give understanding of democratic citizenship. Worthy use of leisure is promoted by the study of nature, astronomy, electricity, sound, and gardening. Vocational guidance and preparation is influenced especially by the study of food and gardening.

FOOD PRODUCTION INCREASE SOUGHT

Soil Survey in Connecticut Urged Upon Governor

HARTFORD, Conn., March 31.—In an effort to help meet a "serious problem" in the relatively high costs of food confronting New England manufacturing interests, a complete soil survey to secure the maximum production of food in Connecticut has been recommended to Governor Templeton by Dr. E. H. Jenkins, director of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station at New Haven.

"We can never entirely feed our population with the products of our own soil," said Dr. Jenkins in a memorandum to the executive. "The population is too dense and the soil too rocky. There is, however, a great opportunity for reorganization of our farming, to the end that its efficiency be greatly increased by adapting our systems to the changed conditions."

This could be accomplished, Dr. Jenkins stated, through the country life commission proposed by the Governor in his inaugural address and the subject of a bill now pending in the Legislature. He emphasized that the agricultural and industrial prosperity of the State are closely related. To illustrate the seriousness of the problem, Dr. Jenkins traced the course of Connecticut agriculture during the past third of a century. "Beginning about 1850," said his memorandum, "our agriculture entered a period of change, due to the low prices of grain and meat produced in the Mississippi Valley."

Low transportation costs and low wages enabled us to import the bulk of our food and still maintain our place in the world of manufacturing. We repeated the history of England. Today we not only find food prices higher at the point of production, but the cost of transportation has greatly increased."

RHODE ISLAND STATE HIGHWAY MEN MEET

KINGSTON, R. I., March 31.—Permanent organization of the State Highway Association was effected yesterday at a meeting at the Rhode Island State College of the road commissioners, highway engineers and others interested in the roads of the State. These officers were elected: President, J. H. Johnson, assistant superintendent of highways of Providence; first vice-president, H. M. Pickersgill, mechanical superintendent of the State Board of Public Roads; second vice-president, A. L. Leon, former highway engineer of Warwick; secretary and treasurer, S. W. Webster, professor of civil engineering at Rhode Island State College. Executive committee, Gen. Luke Callan, highway commissioner of Bristol; Irving W. Patterson, state highway engineer; W. W. Massie, highway engineer of Cranston.

CHAMBER QUESTIONS LOGIC OF MEMORIAL

On the ground that there is no sentimental or logical connection between a soldiers' memorial and new chambers for the Supreme Court, the Boston Chamber of Commerce has declared itself in opposition to the proposal, pending before the House Committee on Ways and Means, for the construction of a public building to house the Supreme Court and the State Library and to serve as a war memorial.

The Chamber does not object to the construction of the new building for the court and the library, but it is firmly against using such a building as a war memorial. The position taken by the Chamber is the result of a vote of approval that the directors gave to a report made by the Chamber's committee on municipal and metropolitan affairs.

STODDARD G. GOODSELL
Incorporated
Wholesale Confectionery
141 John Street Bridgeport, Conn.

FOSTER ADVOCATES SOVIET BUT HEDGES ON FORCE PROGRAM

(Continued from Page 1)

Foster's pamphlet, "Syndicalism," which he wrote 13 years ago, and in making the defendant admit that at that time he had advocated direct action, sabotage, the general strike, anarchist methods and other illegal acts.

Since he wrote "Syndicalism," however, Foster testified, he had repudiated the book and the doctrines of the syndicalist movement. He insisted that the Communist views he now holds are fundamentally different from and incompatible with syndicalism. As a Communist, Foster said, he now believes in political action rather than direct action. Mr. Smith made him admit, nevertheless, that the Communists approve of "mass action," and that that term might include direct as well as political action.

Most of Foster's material admissions during the cross-examination were elicited from Mr. Smith asked him about his visit to Russia between the first of May and the middle of August, 1921, and his authorship of the volume entitled "The Russian Revolution."

NATURAL SCIENTISTS ARRIVING AT YALE

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 31.—Natural scientists of international fame are arriving in this country to represent the nations of Europe at the dedication of Yale University's new Sterling chemistry laboratory, built at a cost of \$2,000,000 from funds left to the university by the will of John W. Sterling, Yale '64, of New York. The sixty-eighth annual meeting of the American Chemical Society will be held here beginning Monday and lasting through Saturday. The dedicatory exercises of the laboratory will be next Wednesday.

Foremost among Yale's guests will be Sir J. J. Thomson, master of Trinity College, Cambridge, Eng., known as the discoverer of the electron. He will speak on Wednesday evening. England will be further represented by Prof. F. G. Donnan of the University of St. Andrews. The Sorbonne sends Prof. G. Urbain, Prof. C. Brunel of the University of Milan, and W. Lash Miller of the University of Toronto, also will be here.

STATE PROPOSES TO FREE BRIDGES

CONCORD, N. H., March 31 (Special).—The New Hampshire Legislature is giving consideration to the freeing of all of the 32 bridges over the Connecticut River as a result of a special study of the bridge situation by a state commission authorized by the last Legislature. A new state policy has been outlined by the commission, by which it is proposed to take over and maintain at state expense all the bridges along the state boundary between New Hampshire and Vermont.

A traffic census of one of the bridges, that at North Walpole, N. H., showed that from 90 to 146 motor vehicles an hour cross from Vermont into this State, most of them on the way to the White Mountains. The general average on all the bridges is 30 per cent of out-of-state traffic and 70 per cent of New Hampshire traffic. Under the present law, the towns where the bridges are situated pay two-thirds of the cost of maintenance.

COMMITTEE ASKS AID FOR GERMANS

The Boston Relief Committee, Inc., working in conjunction with the American Friends Service Committee (Quakers) is directing attention to the distribution of relief to the German people. The distribution of the funds is in the hands of the Zentralausschuss fuer Auslandshilfe.

A. S. Houghton, American Ambassador in Berlin wrote to this organization on Nov. 30, 1922: "From personal knowledge of the work you are doing

I am convinced that it is thoroughly efficient and worthy of support. I need hardly add that the distress in Germany is very great and that it will become greater as the winter progresses. This fact is self-evident."

John A. Wals is chairman of the Boston committee and Sebastian Gahm, 112 Sheridan Street, Jamaica Plain, is treasurer.

\$5,000,000 IN ROAD PROJECTS REJECTED

HARTFORD, Conn., March 31.—Bills for the construction of 24 special highways, involving a state expenditure of more than \$5,000,000, have been rejected in the General Assembly by a vote of 13 to 12. Thirteen special highways bills, requiring an aggregate expenditure of approximately \$3,000,000, have been passed.

Practically all of the bills which received favorable action were passed in the form of legislation, including certain stretches of road in the trunk line highway system. No time limit is put on the highway department, however, and the department is at liberty to proceed with its own program, undertaking the special projects at its convenience.

DIRECT STATE TAX IN VERMONT FIXED

MONTPELIER, Vt., March 31.—A measure providing for a direct state tax of 25 cents on the dollar for this year and 15 cents for next year, collected on and before Nov. 1 in each year, was before the Governor today, the bill having been passed by both branches of the Legislature yesterday. The total of 40 cents for the two-year period is 20 cents less than for the last biennium.

The Senate last night refused to accept the resolution whereby the State would take advantage of the Shepard-Towner maternity act and also rejected the bill to provide a 48-hour week for children under 16 employed in railroad, manufacturing, hotels, billiard rooms, bowling alleys, or in delivering milk. The measure was passed by the House.

ARGUMENT DATE SET IN FISH TRUST CASES

Arguments on the question of a stay in the execution of sentence of the fish trust defendants, pending an effort to bring the case before the United States Supreme Court, will be heard next Tuesday, Walter P. Hall, chief justice of the Massachusetts Superior Court, ruled today.

OCCIDENTAL THE WINNER

BANGOR, Me., March 30.—Excellence of delivery won for Occidental College of Los Angeles in the intercollegiate debate tonight with University of Maine, the judges being unanimously in favor of the visitors, who supported the affirmative of the question: "Should the United States adopt the cabinet parliamentary form of government?" Occidental was represented by White McGee and Herbert Sutton; Maine by Theodore Hatch and Howard Wilson. President Little of the University of Maine presided.

GROCERS TO BE GUESTS

Wholesale grocers and large buyers from New England states will be the guests of the New England Association of Manufacturers' Representatives at a "trade dinner" in the Boston City Club next Tuesday evening. The principal speakers will be: Charles Coolidge Parlin, research department, Curtis Publishing Company; F. D. Bristley, vice-president American Specialty Manufacturers' Association, and Dr. Willard Scott of Brookline.

LEGION WORKER RECEIVES GIFT

Officers and members of the staff of the Massachusetts Department of the American Legion today joined in the presentation of a watch to Mrs. Laura F. Bailey, department secretary of the women's auxiliary of the Legion who has resigned that post which she has held since the organization of the auxiliary.

Vermont Maple Sugar and Syrup

Get the Genuine article by Mail! Direct from Producer to Consumer. Maple Syrup, \$2.75 per gallon. Maple Sugar, in two, one and two-pound tins, 40c. per pound. RADIAN MAPLE COMPANY, Rutland, Vt.

TEACHERS BRING SESSION TO CLOSE

Eastern Commercial Instructors Elect Officers

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 31.—Election of officers and other business brought to a close today one of the most successful conventions ever held by the Eastern Commercial Teachers' Association which has been in session here for the past three days.

Announcement that the convention here had broken all attendance records of the 25 annual meetings of the association was made at the silver anniversary banquet at the Hotel Biltmore last night. The former high mark of 560 at the New York convention was exceeded, according to F. B. Moore, the president, who announced the attendance as 637.

The guests of honor were Dr. Walter E. Rangew, State Commissioner of Education, and H. Nelson Street, manager of the Chamber of Commerce convention committee. The chief speaker was Strickland Gilliland, poet, lecturer and humorist.

Various topics relating to commercial education were discussed at the afternoon session, the chief speakers being Jay W. Miller of Golden College, Wilmington, Del., on "Getting Results in Teaching Salesmanship"; Dr. E. H. Eldridge of Simmons College, Boston, on "Secretarial Work," and H. W. Patten of Central High School, Philadelphia, on "Penmanship."

"To secure satisfactory results in teaching salesmanship," said Mr. Miller, "the teacher must strive for the proper correlation of theory and practice. Theory we must have; it can be secured largely from the textbook. In addition to this the teacher should require each student to prepare a model selling talk to be given to a prospective customer before the class. Some of the articles that can be used to good advantage for this purpose are fountain pens, kodaks, typewriters, adding machines, vacuum cleaners, radios, books, magazines, and electric irons."

ARMY AND NAVY CLUB PLANS BUDGET DRIVE

A "comradeship campaign" for funds to enable it to "carry on" with its work in the interests of service men and disabled veterans will be conducted by the Army and Navy Club of Boston, April 15 to 31, Guy Murchie, president of the club, announced today. The clubhouse, at 10 Park Square, has numbered among its guests since April, 1922, 22,751 soldiers, 43,569 sailors, 9299 marines, 2551 Veterans' Bureau men, 1156 hospital men, 1311 ex-service men. The club supplies clean, cheap lodgings, entertainment, and good food at cost to service men on leave of furlough and provides with out cost headquarters and assembly

rooms for various veterans' organizations. Officers of the club are: President, Guy Murchie; vice-presidents, Alfred L. Alken, Mrs. Barrett Woodall; Felix Vorenberg, Mrs. George Richmond Pearing, Mrs. Harry Lieberman, executive secretary, Mrs. Richard D. Coe; treasurer, Alisa Forster, State Street Trust Company, 33 State Street.

BUILDING REPORTS SHOW A DECREASE

Drop Laid to Higher Costs and Uncertainty of Future Prices

Increased building costs, with uncertainty as to the probable trend of prices for materials, have operated to check contemplated building, the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries states today in announcing its compilation of statistics showing the tendency of permits filed for construction.

The statistics are based on returns from building officials in 32 Massachusetts cities. For February the aggregate value represented by applications filed was \$3,985,512, as compared with the January total of \$4,280,361. The February, 1922, figure was \$9,795,361.

This falling off is attributed, in part at least, to the recent jump in building costs. The department cites re-inforced concrete, pointing out that the index cost, based on 1913 levels, was 194% on Feb. 1, 1923, as compared with 192 on Jan. 1, 1923, and 151% on Jan. 1, 1922.

The figures show slight gains in value as represented by permits in February over January in 17 of the 32 cities. The total was considerably cut down, the figures show, by decreases in Boston and Springfield.

PHI BETA KAPPA STUDENTS

LEWISTON, Me., March 31 (Special).—Gregory Mansueti, a man and three-fifths, has been elected to Phi Beta Kappa honors at this Lewiston institution. They are: Herbert Carroll of Rowe, Mass.; Ernest W. Robinson of Concord, N. H.; Esther Anderson of Marlboro, N. H.; Philip S. Mason of Newton, N. H.; and the others, all from Maine: Miss Nelly Milliken and Miss Theodora R. Barentsen, both of Augusta; Edward F. Roberts and Carl E. Purinton, both of Lewiston; Miss Cunningham of Gardiner; Lloyd Hathaway of Bryant Pond; Miss Muriel E. Wallingford of Alfred, and Miss Mildred F. Baker of Randolph.

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Interest Begins APR. 2



40th Anniversary Saturday, March 31st

It is with extreme gratification that we announce on the fortieth anniversary of the founding of the Collins & Fairbanks Company

THE OPENING of our new Men's CLOTHING SHOP

Here in this new store, extending through to 16 Bromfield Street, we will display in addition to our well known stock of DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN COATS, a new line of ENGLISH SUITS by JOSEPH MAY & SONS and a carefully selected stock of DOMESTIC BUSINESS and SPORTS SUITS, as well as EVENING CLOTHES.

The Collins & Fairbanks policy of offering only apparel with a "QUALITY APPEAL" will apply in this greatly enlarged department where patrons are assured the same courtesies and desire to please which they have experienced with this house for forty years.

INSPECTION CORDIALLY INVITED

383 Washington Street
Through to 16 Bromfield Street

Collins & Fairbanks Co.
BOSTON

WALK-OVER



Gray Suede

A new ribbon-stitched gray oxford with squared toe and covered heels.

Walk-Over Shops
A.H. Howe & Sons

170 Tremont St. Boston 375 Washington St.
2350 Washington St. - Roxbury

SEIZURE OF DRUGS MADE BY CANADA

Dominion Government Informs
League of Nations—Reluctant
to Supplement Information

By Special Cable
GENEVA, March 31.—The Canadian Government has informed the League of Nations of an enormous seizure of contraband drugs forwarded from Switzerland under the false description of cocoa powder. The information has been transmitted to the Swiss Government which has promised to inquire into the matter. The Canadian Undersecretary of State for External Affairs, Sir Joseph Pope, states that the consignment came through a forwarding agency at Basel, from which four previous consignments, probably of the same nature and addressed to fictitious companies, were received and delivered on legal authority, evidently forged. The Canadian Ministry of Health adds the information that large quantities of smuggled narcotics are being seized in Canada, but it is here that information concerning the origin of the drugs. The present case provides an exceptional opportunity of tracing the methods of eluding the requirements of the International Opium Convention.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 31 (Special).—The Canadian Government is reluctant to supplement the information given to the League of Nations through Sir Joseph Pope, regarding the seizure of a large quantity of morphine and cocaine fraudulently consigned from Basel, Switzerland. For apparent reasons the Department of Health refuses to make public the place where such seizure was made. At the present time the endeavor is being made to locate the original consigner. Therefore reticence as to details is being maintained.

The narcotic drug traffic is handled in uniform fashion by the governments of all the signatories of the League of Nations covenant. In order that each may be informed, the League of Nations health committee at Geneva is advised by the respective Government of any important development. Such information is in turn sent out to all the other member governments. This system of co-operation was instituted at the Hague conventions of

1911-14, at all of which Canada was represented. The work was subsequently taken over by the League of Nations, increasing the number of governments from 25 to 45. The United States was the first to sign at The Hague, and although that country does not belong to the League, it co-operates through the medium of The Hague.

TURKS TO SEIZE GREEK PROPERTY

Reprisals Threatened Against
Kemalist Fortunes If Order
Is Put Into Effect

By Special Cable
MYTILENE, March 31.—The Kemalist Turks adhere to their policy of persecution and oppression in the Near East, and at Constantinople an order has been issued authorizing the commission on fortunes abandoned by refugees to seize all properties left behind by Hellenic subjects, who have lately taken refuge abroad. The Greek papers, by way of reprisal, demand that the sufferers get indemnity from the fortunes of Turks living in Greece.

Despite the action of the Turks, the exchange of prisoners proceeds apace. Yesterday a number of Greeks were exchanged for Turks, two boats left the Piræus for Smyrna, carrying Turkish prisoners on board, and orders have been issued to assemble all prisoners in one camp at Mytilene in preparation for their dispatch across the narrow strip of water to the mainland.

C. E. SOCIETIES TO MEET
FITCHBURG, Mass., March 31 (Special).—More than 1000 delegates are expected to attend the Worcester County Christian Endeavor Convention which will be held in this city Thursday, April 19, with the Christian Endeavor societies of the Fitchburg churches as hosts. Dr. Francis E. Clark, founder of the Christian Endeavor movement, will be one of the chief speakers.

TEXTILE PEACE HOPES STRONGER

Addition of More Mills An-
nouncing Advance in Wages
Helps to Clear Air

Additions to the number of textile plants announcing increases in wages were made today with the result that in Fall River and New Bedford, the two centers in which an advance in wages is still an issue between manufacturers and workers, there was a general feeling that the 12½ per cent advance throughout the New England textile area also would be announced in these cities on Monday, after the meeting of the Textile Council with the members of the manufacturers' association.

Although the United Textile Workers of America, who have made a bid for an increase in wages of 29½ per cent, have taken no further action and are awaiting the result of the meeting of the Textile Council and the mill men, it is generally believed that they will accept for the present the 12½ per cent offer and thus avoid a repetition of the prolonged struggle of last year with its tremendous toll in dollars and cents to the workers, the industry, and New England.

Better Feeling Prevails in the Rhode Island Area

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 31 (Special).—More than 20,000 cotton textile operatives in Rhode Island, it is expected, will have learned formally before night of a decision on the part of managements to increase pay. In instances where increases have been announced the amount is 12½ per cent. In some instances mills gave informally a notice of increase without stipulating what amount.

As far as could be judged the temper of the workers had been noticeably softened last night by the prospects of higher wages and from both the Blackstone Valley and the Pawtuxet Valley where strike movements had gained form, though not compact form, there was little reaction in favor of continued demand for the long discussed 29½ per cent increase.

Within the past few days labor organization leaders have admitted that prospects of strikes were more remote; since they and others looked for an increase of wages for cotton operatives to follow increases to woolen and worsted workers. Now, it is said, that leaders in the rival unions, the Amalgamated in the Pawtuxet Valley and the United in the Blackstone Valley, have based their expectancy of higher wages on "the fact that the country is filling up with money again," and the roseate conditions the mill companies have been picturing to prospective purchasers of stock. One of the union officials is quoted as saying that "in order to get stock the mill corporations have got to furnish arguments in favor of increased wages."

It is practically certain that the 48-hour bill will not pass the Rhode Island Senate in concurrence with the House. As it now stands the bill is locked in committee and is a political issue rather than a managerial issue. In sum and substance the strike talk, it is held, headed off all attempts to cut wages 10 per cent in January, as is customary, and the coming increase of probably 12½ per cent leaves the operatives better off than a strike would have left them.

Five Firms Announce Raise
LAWRENCE, Mass., March 31.—Twenty-two hundred persons will be affected April 30 by wage increases and readjustments announced by five local concerns today. The Pemberton Mill, the Methuen Company, and the Acadia Mills of Methuen, all cotton mills, and the Emmons Loom Harness Company, all announced an increase and readjustment, but did not state

the amount. The Patchogue-Plymouth Rug Mill announced a 12½ per cent increase.

Increase Notices Posted

WARE, Mass., March 31.—Notices were posted today in the mills of the Otis Company, cotton goods manufacturers, announcing a readjustment of wages, with increased pay effective April 30. At the same time a similar notice was posted in the Palmer mill of the company. The Ware mills employ 1650 and the Palmer mill 875.

DRY LAW LESSENS CRUELTY IN HOMES

S. P. C. C. Report Shows Much
of Inhumane Treatment of
Children Due to Liquor

Careful study of the causes for the neglect of children brought to the attention of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children shows that the use of intoxicating liquor, which for many years was a chief cause of neglect and cruelty, has dropped to fourth place, due, in the opinion of the secretary, Theodore A. Lothrop, in his annual report just issued, to the national prohibition amendment. He writes:

"Thanks to national prohibition intemperance has ceased to exist to a far less degree than previously. In 1916, a prosperous pre-war year, intemperance was second on our list, and appeared in 47.7 per cent of our cases. In 1921 it had decreased to 16.8 per cent, or a little less than one third. In 1922 it increased to 20.2 per cent, but still has an incidence of less than one-half that of before national prohibition. This increase may be due in part to lax enforcement of existing laws and in part to the fact that federal enforcement is without the assistance of concurrent state law. Our experience, dealing with the worst types of family problems, involving child neglect, support, and the like, has shown that the agencies and observers of social conditions that national prohibition has proved a real blessing and has resulted in better home conditions and better care of women and children. National prohibition is a splendid example of community action for the advancement of the common welfare."

In a qualitative analysis of 144 families known to the society in 1916 because of serious intemperance, it was found in 1921 that in 115 or 79 per cent of these families, marked improvement had been made in total family income, in moral and other conditions, in the children, and in the conditions, frankly admitted to be due to national prohibition.

"In the light of our experience and study, we can say that national prohibition has brought very definite tangible results, beneficial to child and family life," said Mr. Lothrop, "and has substantially reduced intemperance as a cause of family breakdown and child neglect."

While a majority of Massachusetts children are well cared for, well fed, warmly clothed, objects of love and parental affection, the report for 1922 records that the society found it necessary to protect 11,554 boys and girls from conditions to which no child should be subjected. Of the 11,000 protected last year, some have been removed to homes where they are reported as living happily. Most of them are still with their own families, cared for by parents who have been warned and advised by the society's agents or the courts against the neglect of their children if they expect to keep their children with them.

DR. PAYSON SMITH TO SPEAK
FITCHBURG, Mass., March 31 (Special).—"State and Community Relationship in Public Education" will be the subject of an address by Dr. Payson Smith, Massachusetts commissioner of education, at the meeting and luncheon of the Fitchburg Community League on Tuesday.

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AMERICA TO EXPLOIT RUBBER FOR BRAZIL

Capital and Ready Market
Sought—Taxes to Be
Adjusted

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, March 31.—Interest of Brazil in the proposal of the United States Government to investigate the possibilities of South America as a source of rubber supply is indicated by a conference which the Ambassador of Brazil had with Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State.

The Government of Brazil has offered to help in every possible way the Department of Commerce, which is to conduct the investigation. The Brazilian rubber industry has been handicapped during the last few years because of the competition of the East Indian sources and welcomes this opportunity to find a profitable market.

A statement issued at the Brazilian Embassy based on an official cable from the Foreign Office, declares that the Government was waiting to ascertain what the governments of the states of Para and Amazonas, which produce most of the rubber in Brazil, were able to do, before making public declaration in connection with the attitude of the Brazilian Government. The statement says:

The Government of Para, with the guarantee of the Federal Government, offers to allow American manufacturers to exploit its plantations in the public lands of the State, which are very large and of the best. To facilitate this, the State government is ready to modify the taxes which affect the rubber, and even to abolish the exportation one, should there be a just compensation. The Government of Para is also disposed to facilitate the establishment there, with the participation of the State, of American rubber industries without prejudice. It is understood, of the necessities of the exportation to the United States of the raw material.

Besides the exploitation of its enormous and excellent public plantations, the State of Para offers facilities on a great scale to any agricultural, cattle, lumber, mineralogical, industrial, and railway enterprises, foreign or national, and will also favor the utility of numerous waterfalls. The State will receive immigrants which the capitalists wish to place there, the immigrants becoming owners of the grants of land which they improve.

Along these general lines, the federal and state governments are ready to negotiate with the commission which goes from here or with the American commercial attaché at Rio de Janeiro, the detailed basis of an agreement that might be found necessary.

NEW SHOE WORKERS
MERGER IS PROPOSED
LYNN, Mass., March 31.—Amalgamation of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union and the United Shoe Workers of America is in prospect, a questionnaire having been sent to all the members of the latter asking them if they are in favor of affiliating with the rival

organization. About 20,000 shoe operatives are enrolled in the two bodies. Austin H. Gill, agent of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union, said the Haverhill council probably would act on the matter at its next meeting on April 14. The proposition would involve the taking over of all the assets and liabilities of the United Shoe Workers' general organization, it is understood.

AMERICAN MOTION TO BE INVESTIGATED

International Committee to Make
Effective Effort to Solve
Europe's Problems

By Special Cable
ROME, March 31.—Willis H. Booth, new president of the International Chamber of Commerce, gave an interview this morning to The Christian Science Monitor representative. Speaking about the unofficial efforts of American business men to obtain a solution of the European economic problem, Mr. Booth stated that congress had appointed a special international committee, composed of seven members, of which Mr. Booth is chairman.

The object of the committee is to make effective as far as possible the American resolution presented at the Chamber of Commerce congress. The resolution referred to was presented to the congress last week. It asked that the interested governments be requested to summon a general economic conference for a formal adjustment of the various problems facing Europe. The resolution was approved unanimously, the French delegates present also voting in its favor.

All the delegates have already gone to their respective countries, and will meet again on April 30 in Paris, when they will lay down their future action and examine the effects of the American resolution produced in different countries.

As regards the prospects of the economic world conference, Mr. Booth stated that the announcement of the conference being held before September was premature, as it could only be summoned by the various governments. The question is to be re-examined in Paris next month when a final decision will be taken.

CHESTER OIL GRANT FAVORED BY TURKEY

Reported Officially Approved by
Council of Ministers—British
Have Not Yet Acted

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, March 31.—The Council of Ministers recently acted favorably on the Turkish oil grants to Colby M. Chester, Rear Admiral, United States Navy, retired. It is learned here, Admiral Chester, who is in Washington, has been notified that active work in carrying out his program can probably begin at an early date. The British have not yet acted, but it is believed that they will find it difficult to thwart the scheme.

The Chester concession is not primarily an oil concession, but is an extensive concession for the building up of numerous public works in Turkey and it involves the development of the oil fields of Mesopotamia and those beyond the Tigris River up to the Persian frontier, as well as development of the Arghana copper mines and the supplying of needed American capital and skill. It provides for the construction of approximately 1200 miles of railroad, including the Baghdad Railway eastward to Persia.

Admiral Chester is said to have had the support of the two preceding administrations as well as of the present one and the concession of petroleum deposits in Mesopotamia from the Angora Government precludes that by many years.

The settlement of the Chester concession will remove one of the important questions coming up before the Lausanne conference when it is reconvened.

Ambassador Richard Washburn Child will again serve as "unofficial observer." The department has no confirmation of reports that a Near East conference will convene in Constantinople in April, but officials stated they understood a conference would be called in the near future. So far as this Government's information goes, however, no date nor place has been definitely fixed. It had been assumed that the second conference would be held at Lausanne.

Washington Observations

Washington, March 31.
ANOTHER "dirt farmer" from out of the west has arrived in Washington, with aspirations to become a member of the Federal Reserve Board. He is Arthur H. Chappell, of Kansas, who would succeed Milo D. Campbell, of Michigan. Mr. Chappell was a candidate for the "dirt farmer" position on the Reserve Board when Mr. Campbell was appointed. He and his friends, therefore, are beginning again just where they were left off. Mr. Chappell has the support of the Kansas delegation and of the big farm organizations. He is without banking experience, but is a real farmer and has made a political reputation in Kansas as a county commissioner at Chanute.

Huston Thompson, whom Woodrow Wilson has nominated for United States Senator from Colorado, has been contributing articles to Henry Ford's "Dearborn Independent." They deal with the policies and problems of the Federal Trade Commission, of which the young Colorado lawyer is a member. Mr. Thompson discloses a bit of his political theory in the latest article. He defines as "the greatest social problem of our time" the absorption of our political and economic philosophy by an engulfing mercantilism.

Men and organizations in charge of welcoming the Shriners to Washington in June are juggling with some interesting figures. They expect the normal population of the capital to be doubled by an influx of 400,000 visitors. San Francisco bank deposits in the fortnight of the Shriners' sojourn at the Golden Gate in 1922 were \$22,000,000 greater than in any previous two weeks on record. As San Francisco entertained only 80 temples and Washington expects 130 or 140, with a corresponding heavier attendance, the wealth likely to pile up in district banks is easily calculable. San Franciscans raised \$400,000 for the Shrine conclave, and spent \$238,000. Washington is trying to mobilize a fund of \$300,000. The capital's piece de resistance in the way of decorative glory will be the "Garden of Allah," to be planted in Pennsylvania Avenue, past the White House, between Fifteenth and Seventeenth streets.

This is how the modern American man of affairs does it—when he can afford it. Bernard M. Baruch came up from his South Carolina lodge this week, en route to Hot Springs for Easter. He planned to entertain there his youngest daughter, the apple of his eye, and two of her friends. Hot Springs hotels, he found, were bespoken for Easter time since Christmas. Mr. Baruch thereupon tarried in Washington just long enough to ar-

range for a private Pullman compartment-car to be put at his disposal at Hot Springs. In it he and his party are now living.

If Europe finds itself in a maze about America's international intentions, the Old World can hardly be blamed. No sooner does Hiram Johnson arrive on the "other side with assurances that the "isolationists" hold the fort in the United States than Henry J. Allen, former Governor of Kansas, breezes along with contrary assertions. To interviewers in Paris this week Mr. Allen said that co-operation with Europe will be the keynote of the Republican platform in 1924, "aloofness from world affairs" having been abandoned. So now Europe, having promised some day to pay its money, can take its choice.

Canton, O., which sent William McKinley to the House and to the presidency, and Atlee Pomerene to the Senate, may be the next to dispatch a woman "Congresswoman" to Washington. Buckeye gossip is to the effect that Mrs. Joseph H. Himes, wife of the "lame duck" Representative from the McKinley district, aspires, in 1924, to the place her spouse recently lost. Like him, she is a Republican. She was Miss Eileen Canfield of Los Angeles. Mrs. Himes is a comrade of Alice Roosevelt Longworth and, like the latter, sought the galleries of Congress on big days.

Early in April the trial of America's \$1,000,000,000 claims against Germany will begin. A mistaken idea prevails that the Germans have the privilege of filing counterclaims. That right is specifically denied them in the German-American treaty of peace, as it is in the Treaty of Versailles. Nor are American claimants in any danger of having to collect in illusory German marks. It has been decided that, for claims purposes, the mark shall be deemed to be worth its exchange average for the three months preceding America's entry into the war. The rate works out at 17 cents and a fraction, which is roughly 7 cents below the mark's pre-war worth.

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It has two of the
"MEDALLIONS"
at front over
abdomen thus in-
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Complete Support
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The "MEDALLION" itself
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for men, in new Spring Styles, are worthy
examples of modern shoe-making. Their
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Ten Spring styles, ranging in
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More by the pair—less by the year

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OUTFITTERS FOR MEN AND BOYS

RUBBER PAVEMENT CONSIDERED FOR USE ON BOSTON STREETS

Public Works Officials Study Claim It Would Eliminate Vibration and Prolong Life of Harvard Bridge

Rubber pavement for Boston streets is being studied by the Boston Department of Public Works at the direction of Mayor Curley. The claim has been made that it would eliminate the excessive vibration now so pronounced in Harvard Bridge and prolong the life of the structure, thereby postponing for some time the building of a new bridge at a cost of several millions of dollars.

Day Baker, chairman of the legislative committee of the Massachusetts Automobile Dealer and Garage Association, appeared before the legislative committee on Metropolitan Affairs opposing the Harvard Bridge bill and arguing that the construction of a new bridge was unnecessary if rubber paving—which would permit the use of rubber pavement—were used. He said that the use of rubber pavement would eliminate all vibration—were to be used.

In the April issue of the India Rubber World, Phil M. Riley, associate editor, says:

Rubber pavement may yet be the means of preserving Harvard Bridge for some years to come, and Boston, Mass., may thereby become the first American city to adopt this most advanced type of street covering which has proved so successful abroad.

Harvard Bridge has long been the most famous bridge structure in New England and one of the best known in the country. Spanning the Charles River Basin from Boston to Cambridge, home of Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, it makes Massachusetts Avenue Boston's principal thoroughfare to the north and northwest. Not only does it carry thousands of motor vehicles daily, but a busy double-track trolley line, as well as considerable pedestrian traffic.

When the bridge was originally constructed, it was not contemplated that the street railway would require a right of way, and therefore, while the bridge was built strong, it was not constructed in such a manner as to withstand the vibration caused by the heavy street cars now in operation. The bridge is not unsafe, but the present flooring is insufficiently supported. The bridge flooring consists of 3 1/2 to 4 inches of lumber laid on the supporting timbers. Over this various forms of pavement have been used, which require a total of eight inches above the supporting timbers. The four inches of

flooring is not stiff enough to keep the timbers and spans from vibrating as vehicles roll across the bridge, with the result that no form of pavement could be held down on the floor. Wood blocks loosened up within a short time after laying, and the wood strip pavement last tried has now loosened so that the strips now act as a great xylophone on which the wheels of every vehicle crossing play a discordant tune, annoying all to motorists and residents in the houses on Beacon Street and Charles River Road, near by.

This undesirable condition has led to the proposed erection of a new \$7,000,000 memorial bridge, which has many advocates in the city government of both Boston and Cambridge. Three different bills are now before the Massachusetts Legislature providing for the construction of a new bridge to replace the present structure.

In his opposition Day Baker, chairman of the legislative committee of the Massachusetts Automobile Dealer & Garage Association, has taken a leading part, and it is his suggestion that by the use of rubber pavement Harvard Bridge would be made safe and preserved at a cost of \$500,000, thus saving over \$6,000,000. His arguments, based on research by experts, are so convincing that they have won the support of large numbers of motorists and conservative business interests.

In his arguments he emphasized the numerous advantages of rubber pavement, such as long life, low maintenance, thinness, light weight, non-slipping character, reduction of noise and vibration, which warrant their use even at an advanced cost above wood blocks or other forms of pavement on bridges and certain streets around hospitals, schools, churches, courts, public auditoriums, banking and office buildings where traffic noises are objectionable.

A rubber pavement of proper design need not be over 1 inch thick. On Harvard Bridge this would permit laying a 6-inch supporting floor, which would so stiffen the bridge construction as to eliminate practically 60 per cent of the vibration, even over hard pavement used above. This is the opinion of several bridge engineers familiar with this bridge and general bridge construction. They are convinced that by the use of rubber pavement Harvard Bridge can be made a safe and satisfactory highway for some time to come at a cost of millions of dollars as compared with the cost of a new bridge.

STATE TO OBTAIN JOBS FOR INJURED

Public Conference to Be Held on Rehabilitation

Sixteen prominent leaders of industry and education, including Payson Smith, commissioner of education, Massachusetts; Frank F. Dresser, general counsel, Associated Industries of Massachusetts; Martin T. Joyce, secretary, Massachusetts state branch American Federation of Labor, and John A. Kratz, chief, vocational rehabilitation division, Federal Board for Vocational Education, are scheduled to speak in the Auditorium of the State House, Thursday, before a conference on vocational rehabilitation of persons injured in industry or otherwise. This will be the first public conference held under the recently organized rehabilitation section of the state Department of Education.

According to a statement made today by Herbert A. Dallas, supervisor in charge of this work, the purpose of the conference is to formulate plans and to inform the public more thoroughly as to what may be done for those injured in industry or otherwise handicapped.

"It has been estimated," said Mr. Dallas, "that industrial accidents in Massachusetts exceed 100,000 annually. A certain number of these accidents result in partial disability for those injured which necessitates changing their occupations. How to assist them in making that change with the minimum loss of time is an outstanding problem of modern industrial education, and it is hoped the conference will assist in this problem."

Sessions will be held from 10 until 1 o'clock, and from 2 until 5 o'clock and will be open to the public.

BOSTON COAL MEN ENLARGING YARDS

In line with the recent recommendation of the United States Bureau of Mines that coal be accumulated during the summer months at points of consumption, New England coal retailers are already preparing to enlarge their storage facilities and equip their yards for more efficient handling and distribution of coal next winter.

Boston designers and constructors of coal plants report that many contracts for such work are being closed, while installation of new equipment is already progressing in several plants.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN ONCE SAID THAT

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His thought was that in thrift the first step is laying aside money—but this does not constitute thrift entirely.

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NEW RULES READY FOR BANKRUPTCY

Federal Regulations Expected to Simplify and Correct Court Procedure

New regulations designed to simplify and correct methods of procedure in bankruptcy and to make more difficult such practices as "splitting of fees" go into effect in the federal courts of the eastern district of Massachusetts Monday. The new rules, which were devised to expedite practice in bankruptcy cases and assure a greater measure of justice, have the approval of scores of lawyers who practice extensively in this class of cases, and were announced by James M. Morton, Jr., United States district judge.

It is held by lawyers familiar with the situation in the bankruptcy courts that the new regulations announced by Judge Morton after months of careful consideration of the practices requiring change will have a tendency to speed the work of reporting on special references of questions of fact. It is believed that the new regulations will tend to obviate the practice of "splitting fees," as they require that attorneys, auctioneers, appraisers and the like must all take oath to the truthfulness of their returns.

Specialists in institutions for the care of classified prisoners could be arranged by contract with county officials and other details to facilitate the improved penal methods are provided for.

This measure has the active opposition of the county organizations who believe that they recognize in it an attempt to take away their authority over the county penal institutions. They are busily opposing their political power against progressive penology.

It is expected, also, that the meeting will take up the question of construction of a new state prison to replace the ancient structure in Charlestown. Public sentiment for this endeavor has grown rapidly since it was actively agitated last year by Lewis Parkhurst, then Senator from Winchester, and it is expected that some definite action will be forthcoming from the Committee on Public Institutions, which still has before it several proposals relative to building a new prison.

OFFICERS SEEK CAUSE TO BOARD RUM SHIP

William J. Keville, United States marshal in Boston, and deputy marshals are today continuing their search for Harry Robinson, of Robinson's Export Company, Ltd., of Montreal, in connection with the alleged plot to smuggle liquor valued at \$600,000 from the British steamer Avonmouth, which is anchored off Block Island.

Department of Justice officials are seeking for some legal cause whereby the steamer, which is outside of the three-mile limit, can be boarded and held and at the same time arrest one James W. Costello, on board the vessel, on a charge of complicity in the plot.

The marshal and his men had expected to find Mr. Costello at 1056 Commonwealth Avenue last Thursday but the man escaped to Newport, hired a power boat and boarded the British vessel. Della Costello and David Perlo and Abraham Goldberg have been arrested in connection with the arrival of the steamer and are held in \$10,000 bail for a hearing on April 9 before the United States commissioner.

DRY CRUSADE MADE BY BOSTON'S POLICE

A vigorous crusade against the bootlegger is being waged by Boston police and has already resulted in several seizures of liquor stocks, stills, and the closing of barrooms. The licensing board yesterday found five barroom proprietors guilty of violating license regulations and ordered their licenses temporarily suspended.

A raid in the North End yesterday led to the seizure of about \$5000 worth of alleged moonshine whiskey in a place which the police believe to have been a bootleggers' headquarters. An unusually close watch is being kept on hotels and eating places, where, it has been reported, liquor has been much in evidence. Proprietors of several more or less public bars are reported by the police to have become frightened and ceased operations.

RECEIVERS AND TRUSTEES ARE FORBIDDEN to employ accountants or auctioneers, without permission of the court or referee, which will be granted only upon the necessity thereof being shown. Persons by whom allowances are requested from estates in bankruptcy, for services rendered, including counsel, appraisers, accountants, auctioneers, etc., shall submit fully itemized bills, and shall file an affidavit substantially in the form hereto annexed, declaring that except as stated in said bills or affidavit, the fee in question

belongs wholly to the person, firm or corporation claiming it, and is not to be divided, shared, or pooled directly or indirectly with any other person or firm. Petitions in involuntary bankruptcy proceedings, whose claims rest upon assignment or transfer from some other person, shall, unless the court or any referee in bankruptcy, for any good cause shown otherwise order, annex to one of the petitions filed all instruments of assignment or transfer, and an affidavit substantially in the form hereto annexed, stating the consideration paid for the assignment of said claims and alleging that the affiant is the legal and beneficial owner thereof and that they were not purchased for the purpose of instituting bankruptcy proceedings based upon them.

NEWSPAPERS RAISE PRICE. SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 31.—The Springfield Union, the Evening Union, the Springfield Republican and the Springfield Daily News announced today an increase in price from 1 to 2 cents a copy, effective Monday. The Springfield Union and the Evening Union reduced their price a year ago from 2 cents to 1 cent, and the Republican from 3 cents to 1 cent. The Springfield Daily News has always sold for 1 cent, except the mid-week issue, which sold for 2 cents.

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NAMING OF JUDGE BASED ON FITNESS

Selection by Rhode Island Legislature Regarded as Direct Response to Public Sentiment

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 31 (Special).—The election of George W. Greene of North Smithfield to the bench of the Rhode Island Superior Court is regarded here as a direct response to public sentiment concerning the election of judges in recent years. Mr. Greene, a graduate of Boston University Law School, was chosen by the grand committee of the General Assembly, consisting of the two houses in joint session. He was accorded 87 votes and his opponent, John J. A. Cooney, received 47 votes.

Both Mr. Greene and Mr. Cooney are Democrats and both had announced their candidacies when the Rhode Island Bar Association executive committee asked the members of the bar to express their choice of a man, irrespective of politics, whose character, practice and ability merited the appointment. Mr. Greene was designated by the largest number of members.

The Democratic members of the Assembly in caucus ignored the vote of the bar association, whose members public sentiment was in favor of. The best qualified to judge the candidates' fitness. This action was taken by the Democrats with the full knowledge that the Republican leaders were publicly declaring that they would favor the election of a Democrat to succeed the vacancy, because it was created by the resignation of Justice George T. Brown. Hence, after the nomination of Mr. Cooney by the Democrats, the Republicans nominated the defeated Democratic caucus candidate, Mr. Greene. At least 18 Democrats renounced their party's selection and voted for Mr. Greene.

The election is the nearest semblance of a choosing of a judge without regard to political preference that Rhode Island has yet seen, and, while the cry of "good politics" is raised, among seasoned State House habitués public sentiment was in favor of the best qualified to judge the candidates' fitness. This action was taken by the Democrats with the full knowledge that the Republican leaders were publicly declaring that they would favor the election of a Democrat to succeed the vacancy, because it was created by the resignation of Justice George T. Brown. Hence, after the nomination of Mr. Cooney by the Democrats, the Republicans nominated the defeated Democratic caucus candidate, Mr. Greene. At least 18 Democrats renounced their party's selection and voted for Mr. Greene.

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TWILIGHT TALES

Mushroom Fun

IT WAS evening on the hillside. The mushrooms were coming out for a stroll in the moonlight. Crowds and crowds of them, coming faster and faster, until the mother mushrooms could hold back their children no longer and they fairly popped out of the ground. They wanted to see things and some of them had never been out before. Imagine!

They all wore hats of some sort. You see, the mushroom family has a long pedigree with many difficult, high-sounding names, and they feel that, for the sake of their billion ancestors, they must never appear above ground without a hat. And they never do. Now I can't say what goes on underground, as I don't know; and, anyway, that would be telling mushroom secrets, which are the same as family secrets, and must never be told.

Up they came, till the hillside was dotted with their round caps. Some of the little ones still wore their pink baby bonnets with frills for edging. "Oh, mummy," cried a little boy mushroom, as he pushed his roots down hard, so as to grow tall. "I do hope the bunnies will come and dance for us tonight. They're so amusing."

"How youthful!" said his brother, who only the night before had exchanged his pink bonnet for a white cap, which in our language means long pants. "Let's play pop," said another mushroom. He had a red hat with yellow dots and was considered quite elegant.

Pop is played this way. You jump in the air, turn a somersault and give a loud pop! on landing. You might not think this game interesting; but, played on a hillside in the moonlight, it quite excited these simple young baby bonnets with frills for edging.

"Then go to bed," said the hill. "Good night." "Good night, old hill," said the mushrooms, lower still. They closed their eyes and, even before they reached their underground home, were fast asleep with their bonnets on.

"Mushrooms," said the hillside, "have you finished your dancing?" "Yes," whispered the mushrooms and it sounded like the softest silk pitter-patter.

"Then go to bed," said the hill. "Good night." "Good night, old hill," said the mushrooms, lower still. They closed their eyes and, even before they reached their underground home, were fast asleep with their bonnets on.

RACIAL DISTIN

AIR MINISTRY WILL AID FLYING

Britain Will Loan £100,000,000
Without Interest, Spread
Over 10 Years

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, March 9.—In Great Britain the Government maintains aerodromes, and charges landing fees and for housing accommodation to civilian aircraft using them. In the near future there will be night services, and it is the intention of the Air Ministry to provide the lighting, making no charge to the operating company. It provides weather reports and other conveniences gratis.

Apart from the aerodromes, it cannot be said that the Air Ministry render much service that could be easily assessed, and with one or two exceptions even the aerodromes are little better than open country for landing purposes.

So bad are some of them that it is necessary for a pilot coming in to fly to and fro at a low altitude, scanning the surface before risking his machine on it. Even at London Air Port the surface is patchy and one often gets a bad bumping before ascending or after landing.

According to the list, Great Britain is well provided with aerodromes. There are four aerodromes for civil flying with accommodation, namely, Croydon, Lympne, Manchester, and Glasgow. There is one service aerodrome at Northolt, a few miles out of London.

Then there are 31 permanent service aerodromes that may be used for emergency landings by civil aircraft, these including various seaplane stations, and one temporary service aerodrome at Belfast. There are two airship stations not maintained in good order, eight licensed civil aerodromes, six unlicensed private aerodromes belonging to aircraft manufacturers, and five emergency landing grounds.

Of these aerodromes, four are in Scotland and one in Ireland. But it is intended to make an aerodrome at Cove Harbor, County Cork, with a view to conveying passengers and mails to and from London and the Continent in connection with transatlantic traffic. Plymouth is to be developed as an air port, and Southampton is to have a service of flying boats to Cherbourg and Havre.

The new company, which after next March is to take on air transport services, must seek all possible extensions of routes, for that is the only way by which administration and overhead charges can come down to a reasonable proportion. It will be helped by the Air Ministry to the extent of what is virtually a loan of £100,000,000, spread over 10 years and repayable without interest. It will not be helped by the provision of new aerodromes, so that at first its extensions must be in directions where aerodromes already exist.

Far-sighted municipalities will, however, acquire land for aerodromes in good time, when it is made clear to them that there is a future for air transport. Thus, already, with a view to future needs, the Government is advised to extend Croydon aerodrome by the acquisition of adjoining land and the diversion of an interfering highway, this at an estimated cost of £250,000.

BRITAIN CALLS FOR BIRD PROTECTION

Youth to Be Taught to Observe
Birds, Not to Rob and Kill

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, March 10.—The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds wages a continual warfare against the egg-collector, and in this connection is furthering to the utmost the work founded by W. H. Hudson, the Bird and Tree Competition. His contention was: Train the young to observe the bird and its nest, not to rob and kill. Dr. Lyttleton, the late headmaster of Eton, in a speech at the society's annual meeting, said that a thing of this sort should be taught by taking the boys and girls out for walks and teaching them to observe.

There have been established in England under the auspices of the society 22 bird-watching stations guarded by 33 watchers. It was explained that these watchers were in the nature of civilian police to insure nesting grounds being kept quiet and free from tourists and trippers during the nesting season.

Another thing the society is aiming at is the abolition of the Cage-Bird Society. This body offers four or five prizes annually for competition for which as many as 1000 song birds of all sorts are entered.

It was entirely due to the efforts of the society that Parliament passed the Oil in Navigable Waters Act, 1922. This prohibits the discharge of oil into the sea within the three-mile limit, and has lessened the great loss of life amongst sea birds caused by the oil clogging their feathers.

PROSPERITY SAID NOT DEPENDENT ON FOREIGN TRADE

Judge George A. Carden, senior member of the firm of Carden, Green & Co., New York bankers, who have just returned from Europe, where he made an extended study of economic and industrial conditions, says among other things that the prosperity of the United States is not dependent upon the volume of exports. He also says in part:

"Economically we are almost a little world in ourselves, and we need necessarily be particularly affected in our prosperity here, only when there is reduced demand abroad for our grain and cotton. And if there should come a time when we have not a market abroad sufficient to absorb our surplus of grain and cotton, I think our people may be depended upon to devote themselves to other lines of endeavor sufficiently to bring as a result the elimination of the surplus. I think we can profitably expand our

foreign commerce only in the lines which do not call for wage reduction, for low wages in the United States would mean low consumptive capacity on the part of those who labor, and low consumptive capacity would mean reduced demand for the product of our mills, and therefore, a slowing down of industry.

"If we keep out the immigrant laborer except in very small numbers, I think, in general, we may be sure of employment and satisfactory wages for our labor, and ensuring prosperity for all our people."

RESEARCH WORKS OPEN AT WEMBLEY

Departments for Labor Included
on Semi-Industrial Scale

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, March 8.—The new research laboratories of the General Electric Company at Wembley have just been opened. Some idea of the

spaciousness of its buildings can be gained from the fact that the two one-story buildings have a frontage of 400 feet and a floor area of 80,000 square feet. Above the laboratories is a gallery carrying the vessels containing vacuum (to use an Irishism) coal-gas, compressed air, hydrogen etc. from which supplies are led to the different rooms.

The departments already at work include those for the production of metallic tungsten and the drawing of tungsten filament wires, metallurgy,

microscopy, vacuum physics, thermionic valves, lamp testing, photometry, and lamp development. Not only pure research work will be carried on here, but manufacture on a semi-industrial scale before it is attempted on the full commercial scale.

Lord Robert Cecil, who was present at the opening ceremony, laid stress on the fact that research laboratories should have no national boundaries and that interchange of scientific knowledge was a duty of civilized man.

electrical expert, said that he well remembered the birth of the electric valve, having himself assisted at it. He also remembered how, when the present Duke of Devonshire's father came to his laboratory and was shown some experiments with electrons, his only remark was "Have you patented it?" Even the great Lord Kelvin, when asked to join the first wireless company, told him that one of the conditions he stipulated for was that the capital should not exceed £100,000, as that seemed to him the utmost amount that could be useful for wireless!

EASTER LILY PRICES DROP
Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, March 31.—American-grown flowers are credited with making a big cut in the price of Easter lilies by New York dealers today. According to Max Schling, well-known Fifth Avenue florist, the flowers are now selling in greater quantity and at lower prices than at any time since the war. The larger part of the flowers on sale here this season were grown in Long Island and New Jersey, instead of Bermuda and Holland, florists say.

B. Altman & Co.

Thirty-fourth Street

MADISON AVENUE-FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Thirty-fifth Street

Telephone 7000 Murray Hill

THE NEWEST FASHIONS

for the Spring and Summer seasons

For Women and Misses

The Newest Tailleurs

For Women, \$29.50 to 210.00
For Misses, 25.00 to 190.00

The Newest Frocks

For Women, \$58.00 to 185.00
For Misses, 26.50 to 175.00

The Newest Outergarments

For Women, \$38.00 to 490.00
For Misses, 35.00 to 195.00

The Newest Cotton Frocks

For Women, \$9.75 to 185.00
For Misses, 8.75 to 75.00

The Newest Riding Habits

For Women, \$18.50 to 95.00
For Misses, 18.50 to 95.00

The Newest Blouses

For Women, \$7.50 to 95.00
For Misses, 6.90 to 21.50

Also the Newest Sports Clothes, Hats, Sweaters, Bathing Costumes
Negligees and Accessories

For Girls and Juniors

School Frocks
Formal Frocks
Coats and Capes
Hats and Sweaters

For Little Children

Frocks and Bloomers
Outergarments
Hat-and-coat Sets
Rompers

For Men, Youths and Boys

Complete Outfits for all purposes; including School and College

Style

Quality

Value

THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

A New Arthurian Drama
Produced at "The Old Vic"

Special from Monitor Bureau

FIRST public performance of "Arthur," by Laurence Blayon, in collaboration with Sir John Martin Harvey, with incidental music written for the occasion by Sir Edward Elgar; produced by Robert Atkins at the Royal Victoria Hall and played by the "Vic" Shakespearean Company, beginning March 12. The cast:

Sir Bernard of Astolat.....John Garandeau
Lancelot.....Guy Martineau
Sir Tor.....John Laurie
Sir Lancelot.....Douglas Burbridge
Elaine.....Jane Bacon
King Arthur.....Sir John Martin Harvey
Sir Bedivere.....Kingsley Baker
Queen Guinevere.....Florence Buckton
Sir Gareth.....Hugh McNellie
Sir Gaheris.....M. Francis
Sir Mordred.....Rupert Harvey
Sir Aggravaine.....Rolf Davies
Sir Gawaine.....Reynold Barton
Sir Bors.....Maxwell Gray
Sir Kay.....Sir John Martin Harvey
Sir Colgrave.....Ernest Meads
A Lady in Waiting.....Nancy Barker
Sir Lucan.....Donald Nicholson
Sir Patrice.....Robert Glennie
Sir Madoc.....Rolf Davies
Jumb Simons.....Henry Cohen
First Guard.....Douglas Mattheon
Man-at-Arms.....Henry Cohen
The Damsel of Peace.....Ellen Butler
A Bishop.....Rolf Davies
Lynned.....Nancy Barker

The attempts to stage the Arthurian legend have never been very successful. Up till the present production at "The Old Vic," the most recent effort has been Sir Henry Irving's elaborate production of Comyns Carr's dramatic version of the legend; but not all the magnificent productive powers of that great actor-manager could galvanize the legend into anything like dramatic life, and in a measure the same may be said of the present version. But of the two, both as a play and a poem, the latest is by far the better work of art.

One wonders why a great play has never been made of the great legend. Perhaps it is because it is a legend. The virtues, indeed the very existence, of King Arthur, and his chivalry, are legendary. A few days ago the present writer stood and gazed upon the famous round table in the great hall of Winchester Castle. The authenticity of this relic is exceedingly doubtful. Readers of The Christian Science Monitor will remember a recent article upon the number of knights for whom King Arthur had accommodation; the number varied from 150 to a round dozen! The Winchester table, allowing 27 inches for each knight, accommodated 24, excluding King Arthur himself.

Not far from the castle is a gigantic statue of King Alfred the Great; and the writer found himself wondering which was the greater, Alfred or Arthur, and Alfred was easily the winner. Alfred did things, and to this day we profit by their beneficent effects. But of Arthur, we really know nothing, and feel the effects of nothing. We understand that he was the "just impediment" to a great love affair; that his coming and going were alike mysterious and semimythological; and that he wielded a magic sword, Excalibur, with which he split his kingdom in twain largely owing to his own blindness in the matter of the love affair. But how, and why he was a great king, and a good king, seems almost the deepest part of the mystery. However, we accept the legend that he was, and we bring him into the fierce light of the stage, where he dwindles into a mere statueque scenic figure, made of what is known to the stage as profile boarding. He is interesting for the events which revolve round him.

The hero of the play is, of course, Sir Lancelot. The play opens with Lancelot's leave-taking of Elaine; tragic for her, trying for him, and ends with the close of the Guinevere episode; perhaps we should say, epic; where Arthur visits her with his message of forgiveness. The most moving scenes, perhaps, are those of the passing of Elaine; where she floats in her bier, borne on the bosom of Father Thames, past Lancelot, Guinevere and the King. The unmanly scene at the Round Table, where Sir Mordred first shows in public the seeds of his malice, is dramatically very effective; but one wonders that all the chivalrous knights should have been so quick to circulate the poison, and to give Sir Mordred the opportunity he was seeking. And this, too, in the presence of the Queen herself. The scene in the Queen's Tower, where Sir Lancelot vanishes five or six of his would-be assassins, is reminiscent of Lewis Waller at his best. One wonders why he missed the opportunity of playing such a part. But combats with foregone conclusions are undramatic affairs.

On the other hand in the scene in the King's Camp before the Joyous Gard a really convincing stage battle was staged. Mainly by clever lighting effects and production, a most realistic illusion was produced. Indeed the whole of this act was a masterpiece of dramatic production and effect, produced, moreover, with the utmost economy and simplicity of means. The play, indeed, might with advantage have ended here, with the self-banishment of Sir Lancelot, for the last scene of all in the nunnery at Amesbury was in the nature of an anticlimax; long drawn out and rather too slowly taken by the principal players concerned. "Arthur" will rank higher as a poem than as a play. As a play it has a few good things, but as a poem it has very many and seems to breathe the true spirit of poetry throughout.

The playing of it marks a great advance in the standard of acting at "The Old Vic." Wilfred Walter did all that was possible with the part of King Arthur, who is little more than a figure dressed in the clothes of a fine romance, and Mr. Walter wore the dress magnificently. To a fine appearance he adds a magnificent voice and acting ability which is rapidly maturing. He should have a fine future. As Sir Lancelot, Douglas Burbridge, a sound actor, made the most of a really strong performance. The performance as Queen Guinevere was exactly what was to be expected of this accomplished actress. Indeed, in some ways she was a little too good for the part. Guinevere, like her husband, is somewhat colorless. I should like to see Miss Buckton play the "strong" part—Lady Macbeth, for instance.

Jane Bacon was a duly sweet and tragic Elaine; but somehow, unrequited love is an unconvincing sort of death. The Sir Mordred of Rupert Harvey was exactly right; and might indeed have stepped out of a pre-Raphaelite picture—"Paganini and Isabella," for instance. The remaining characters were all adequately presented and very much in the same picture. The incidental music was by no less a person than Sir Edward Elgar and the whole production was one of which "The Old Vic" may well be proud. C. F. A.

New York Art Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau

PRINTS lead a precarious existence. From the day that they come hot from the press, they are really never certain of anything. They may be forgotten or lost for ever so long and suddenly appear in the auction room to fetch the highest price of the season. Sometimes they are "salted away" at the dealers, that is, held in reserve until enough of their particular kind accumulate for some specific showing. Harlow & Co. have been popping Zorn's etchings into their print bin for some time past with the delightful result now made visible at the dealers. Zorn's etchings are decidedly the salt of his line work, are all splendid and important prints.

Anders Zorn is the most distinguished artist Sweden has produced and shares with Sargent and other masters of late nineteenth century portraiture the mastery of the so-called "premier coup" technique, the flashing, slashing brushmanship that so characterizes the big men of this period. He carried this "attack" into etching and produced a new phase of the art, so broad and vibrant in line that it opened a whole field of new possibilities of expression. His etchings are unmistakable in character and unflagging in vigorous delineation. Their range is remarkable; effects of light and shade run from the broadest outdoor sunshine to the subtle half-tones and deepest darks of indoors. In subject matter Zorn is equally ranging, from royalty to the humblest peasants, from the models that he etched so brilliantly by the seashore or in the studio to the celebrities of two continents.

From out the mesh of flowing line that Zorn precipitated on to the copper plate, line that snaps like the flying spark or thickens to enfold forms of amazing solidity where apparently all is flux. From this line come definitions of person and place and mood that have a lasting and universal appeal. Zorn winged his way out of a limiting Swedish type and most sympathetically rendered. The etchings of Oscar II and Queen Sophia of Sweden are superb examples of aristocratic portraiture. The standing likeness of Princess Ingeborg is likewise a distinguished document and most human. "At Piano" shows a lady singing with such an air of enjoyment that something of the lovely air almost reaches one. Here is happy art, the sort that Zorn

most delighted in. The long series of figure studies that he etched by the rocks, the sea, in the woods, in the large dim spaces of his studio reflects just this joy of living; clean, vigorous, supple figures in all the unconscious beauty of the ancient Greeks.

One of the finest plates—and these impressions are all of a high order—is the portrait of an Irish girl whose large black, appealing eyes gleam from the shadow where she stands, the whole seen against a brilliant sunlit background. This is a veritable tour de force in chiaroscuro. There are also the self-portraits in the fur coat, the St. Gaudens with the model in the background, the memorable impressions of Rodin, Renan, Troubetzkoy, the sculptor; Strindberg of the intense expression, Besnard, the painter; Henry Marquand and John Turg, to name but a few. The well-known "Omnibus" is here, too, and the captivating "Betty Nansen." Somehow the man seems to be reflected here so truthfully, though it be but the small copper plate that serves as mirror, that these etchings, rather than his paintings, will be the longer cherished. Surely, it is much for a country to have produced such an artist.

War-Time Artists

At the Ehrich Galleries is being shown an unusual exhibit of the drawings, paintings and etchings of some 50 American artists who were connected with the United States Army as either official war artists or members of the camouflage section, is being held in the interests of needy members of this organization. The exhibition will be concluded on April 3 with an auction sale of all the remaining items under the presiding genius of Irvin Cobb. The black and white work predominates and discloses many promising newcomers. Rosenberg, Douglas M. Grant, Harry Townsend, Adolph Blondheim, Robert Logan, J. A. Murphy, John T. Arms, Andre Smith, A. Sheldon Penney, Ernest Peixoto, Kerr Eby, Edward E. Henry, and Paul B. Sorenson, each contribute some special note of interest.

The Animal Painters' and Sculptors' Society is exhibiting at the Babcock Galleries. Belmore Brown paints the reindeer silhouetted against the distant blue mountain ranges, but for the most part the paintings deal with the more domesticated animals, such as sheep and cows and the ubiquitous dog. John E. Costigan shows a winter landscape with sheep, painted in his unique manner, where the heavily



Woodcut Drawn by Frederick Sandys, Engraved by W. J. Linton

Special from Monitor Bureau

A LITTLE book of the magnificent woodcuts, by Frederick Sandys, is now on sale at the Tate Gallery for the modest price of 3s. 6. It is edited by Mrs. Sandys, with a foreword by Borough Johnson, R. 1.

It will be a treasure to all those who want in handy form the productions of one of the most brilliant of the little band of illustrators of the sixties, in a craft raised to the highest possible achievement by his genius. These are illustrations that appeared in Once a Week, Cornhill, and other magazines. Frederick Sandys, perhaps the highest endowed of all British line draughtsmen, was a native of Norwich and the son of a portrait painter. His work is remarkable for a perfect sense of composition imbued with poetic invention and lofty thought.

His first commission for a woodcut came from Thackeray when editor of the Cornhill Magazine in 1860, and from that time on found himself ever attracted by a medium admirably suited to express his precise and competent craftsmanship. He never actually cut on the wood, but followed the then prevalent practice of drawing on the block. Most of the engravings were made by Swain, of whom Sandys himself said that his rendering of the drawing of "Dance" was perfect. S. K. N.

New York Stage Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 30—National Vaudeville Artists' Week will be celebrated at the Palace Theatre with the most entertaining program of the season, headed by Sophie Tucker, Ben Bernie and Band, Sybil Vane Williams and Company, and the comedy team of Edgar Kent, Echnig Gayer, Edmund Gurney, Herbert Ranson, Henry Morrell, Lewis and Dody, and "The Show Off," supported by Edith Clasper, Montana and the Luster Brothers. Sophie Tucker is going away for a long time, and her Palace engagement will be a farewell affair.

The cast of "If Winter Comes" which opens at the Gaiety Theatre April 2, will include Cyril Maude, Mabel Terry-Lewis, Lydia Bilbrooke, Peggy Rush, Edgar Kent, Echnig Gayer, Edmund Gurney, Herbert Ranson, Henry Morrell, Lewis and Dody, and "The Show Off," supported by Edith Clasper, Montana and the Luster Brothers.

Charles Dillingham announces that "Better Times" is in its last weeks at the Hippodrome. It will reach its three hundred and fiftieth presentation this week.

CHICAGO

HENRY FORD SAYS: "For all of us in the best play I have ever seen."
WILLIAM
HODGE
IN "FOR ALL OF US"
STUDEBAKER-NOW
Matinee Wednesday and Saturday
Good night show seats Monday to Friday at box office, \$2.00.

SELWYN THEATRE
BARNEY BERNARD and
ALEXANDER CARR IN
a new comedy
"PARTNERS AGAIN"
By Montague Glass and Jules Eckert Goodman
Even, 8:30. Mat. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30.

GEORGE COHAN'S GRAND
GEORGE COHAN'S PRODUCTION
"TWO FELLOWS
AND A GIRL"
By Vincent Lawrence

OAK PARK, ILL.
WARRINGTON Theatre, Oak Park, Ill.
Take Oak Park "L" to Wisconsin Ave.
The only stock company in the Chicago district.
BULLDOG DRUMMOND
Always a New York success for \$1.00
Every Night at 8:30

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and Auction Galleries**
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NEW YORK CITY
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Music News and Comment

Bruno Walter Conducts
the Boston Orchestra

The twentieth concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Pierre Monteux, conductor, was given yesterday afternoon in Symphony Hall. The program: Weber—Overture to "Euryanthe." Mozart—Symphony No. 35 in D major. Beethoven—Concerto for Piano No. 1 in G major. Stravinsky—Eulenspiegel's Merry Pranks.

This concert was conducted by Bruno Walter. Arthur Schnabel was the pianist. It is sincerely to be hoped that this invitation of Mr. Walter to appear as a "guest" with the Boston Symphony Orchestra does not indicate in any way a fixed policy on the part of the trustees of that institution. The "star" system has had a most pernicious effect on the drama and on the opera as well; even the slightest hint of its introduction at the symphony concert should not be tolerated. These concerts have always stood for the highest in musical art. A series of "guest" conductors, or anything even suggestive of such a thing, would do much toward lowering these high standards. Under such a system the technique of the orchestra, now at a point nearing perfection, would suffer. The playing of much interesting and novel music would have to be forgone, as a traveling virtuoso conductor, like the traveling instrumentalist, is of necessity forced to choose well-known, familiar pieces.

In this regard yesterday's program is sufficient example, a program, save for the Mozart symphony, of over-familiar music. More than this, the conductor is as much a part of an orchestra as any other individual member. He is an integral part of such an organization, and he is the most important and essential part of it. As such he may not be displaced without serious consequences. And still again, no conductor of worth can be expected to give of his best in the playing of an orchestra, knowing that from time to time he is to be supplanted by another, no matter how talented, who will reap the reward of his painstaking endeavors without having undergone the tiresome drudgery of the many rehearsals which such a training entails. And let it be remarked, without reflection on the talents of Mr. Walter, of whom more anon, that his success of yesterday afternoon was due in the greater part to Mr. Monteux, who placed at his disposal an instrument of the greatest delicacy and beauty of tone, of the greatest perfection of ensemble, an instrument which has been formed, created, after many months of toil. Most decidedly the "star" system should not be tolerated at the symphony concert, if they are to retain their high artistic standard.

Of necessity an interpreter, so far as the concert of yesterday afternoon is concerned, there being no opportunity for consideration of his talents either as a program maker or as a conductor on whom has rested the entire responsibility of the performance. Even his powers as an interpreter can be judged only in a limited way for he played nothing more modern than Strauss' "Till Eulenspiegel," and his program within its narrow field was confined to music of the German school. Not so exclusively German, however, was Mr. Toscanini who contrived in one not overlong program to give proof of his powers in music of many styles and periods.

Within the narrow limits of yesterday's program, however, Mr. Walter proved himself a highly poetic and imaginative musician. His most successful and illuminating interpretation was that of the Mozart symphony, an interpretation to be long remembered for its complete and sympathetic understanding of that master's music, music which, in spite of its apparent simplicity, is more often than not wrongly comprehended. Weber's Overture and Strauss' tone poem are more obvious and although surer of effect require less subtle treatment. In these pieces he was none the less successful, the overture being dramatic in the high-flow manner of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries and the tone poem being re-

plete with the somewhat objective, Straussian humor.

Mr. Schnabel played Beethoven's concerto clearly, if somewhat coldly, yet there is little call for emotion in this music. S. M.

Old Violin-Making Process

Said to Have Been Found

BERLIN, March 5 (Special Correspondence)—Prof. F. I. Koch of Dresden asserts he has discovered the secret process by which the old Italian violin builders were able to give tone to their instruments and which hitherto has remained a mystery to modern violin makers. Some persons believed the size of the instruments had something to do with the tone, and they copied minutely the old Italian master violins, like those of Amati and Stradivari, but without success. Others believed the secret was contained in the varnish covering of the body, which, it was said, was obtained from a tree which no longer existed. But the application of various kinds of varnish failed to give the old instruments the beautiful tone and timbre of the Italian violins.

"The geometrical measure of the violin is important for the strength and the tone," Professor Koch said, "but it does not produce the softness of tone which was so characteristic of the old Italian violins. Wood in a dried condition is a very poor sound carrier, because the various fibers warp in different degrees, thus rendering the wood less elastic, apart from causing differences in its strength. The natural expansion of the wood is restricted by the transverse oscillations of the tone. Nevertheless the bodies of the old Italian violins show a most remarkable smoothness of the wood. Microscopic examination revealed the secret. Under the varnish cover of the bodies was discovered a second elastic layer, which could have no other purpose than to relieve the natural structural tension of the wood. After many experiments a similar effective covering was found. It is possible today to copy the Italian master violins to such an extent that the ear cannot distinguish the copy from the original."

Los Angeles Chamber Music

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 17 (Special Correspondence)—Beethoven's E minor string quartet, op. 59, No. 2, was rendered with due regard for its specific classic style by the Philharmonic Quartet (Sylvain Noack, Henry Svedofsky, Emil Férir and Ilya Bronson) at the tenth program of the Los Angeles Chamber Music Society. The ensemble was smooth, with Sylvain Noack and Mr. Bronson especially pleasing as to tone quality. The penultimate movement of the Adagio and the rustic folk songs of country folk near Vienna, apparently reflected in the Allegretto-Scherzo and closing Presto movements, were appealingly sustained.

Two movements, Moderato and Scherzo, from the String Quartet, op. 15, No. 2, by H. Waldo Warner, viola of the London String Quartet, formed the novelty of the program. They were well played and accordingly received. Warner makes agreeably modern music, very effectively set for four instruments, forceful at times, if not always free from eclecticism. He introduces a certain exotic element in the Moderato by means of the whole tone scale. Altogether his music has vigor, even when lyrical, as in the middle part of this movement.

NEW YORK

DAVID BELASCO SAW
The FOOL
AND WIKED CHANNING FOLLOWS:
"It is so impressive, so very human and masterly. We are all so glad you don't forget you are to write me a play."
TIMES SQ.
THEATRE
West 42nd St.
Mat. Wed., Sat.
Evenings 8:30

LIBERTY THEATRE, West 42nd St. Eves. 8:30
GEORGE M. COHAN'S COMEDIES
In the American Song and Dance Show
"Little Nellie Kelly"
F. Ray Comstock and Morris Gest Present

Century Roof, 634 & Cent. P. W. Eves. 8:30
F. Ray Comstock and Morris Gest Present
Balieff's Chauve Souris
From Moscow—Paris—London—2nd Year
In Repertoire.
Prices \$1 to \$5. No Higher.
4 Mats. Easter Week, Mon., Tues., Thurs., Sat.

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK
F. Ray Comstock and Morris Gest Present
The Moscow Art Theatre
Week of March 26th
Repertory as Given in Art Theatre
Jolson's 50th St. Theatre, Different Plays
Eves. at 8 Mats. Fri. & Sat. at 8

"VIBRANT WITH YOUTHFUL ECSTASY."
F. L. S., The Christian Science Monitor.
The Selwyns in Association with Adolph Elkaner
Present
JANE COWL "JULIET"
HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE
104 W. 43d St.
Nightly Thurs. Mat. . . . \$1.50 to \$2.50
Regular Thurs. Mat. . . . \$1.00 to \$2.00

JOHN GOLDEN Presents
7th HEAVEN
BOOTH Theatre, West 45th St.
Eves. 8:30. Mat. Wed., Fri., Sat. 2:30

FULTON THEATRE, W. 46 St. Eves. 8:15
Matinee Wed. & Sat. 2:15
Margaret Lawrence
In the New York
"SECRETS"
"Genuine acting ability of the highest order."
—F. L. S., The Christian Science Monitor.

CORT THEATRE, W. 45 St. Eves. 8:15
Mat. Wed. and Sat. at 2:15
WITZ GLEN HUNTER, FLORENCE NASH
Harry Lees Wilson's story dramatized by
Lee, H. Kaufman and Sam Coslow

where the viola comes to the fore, Warner develops clever contrasts between homophonic and polyphonic episodes, or sets one instrument out in strict legato, while the other three instruments show rhythmic, polyphonic independence, played pizzicato, like the Scherzo, is strikingly fantastic, but it has not the thematic fascination and musical strength of the Moderato, though in keeping with its style of expression.

Whimsical in mood of presentation as a whole, colorful in tone and endowed with whole-hearted phrasing was the presentation of A major piano quartet, op. 51, by Dvořák, with Blanche Rogers Lott at the keyboard. Although the ensemble work was frequently uneven and the incidental solos at times unfinished technically, yet one felt compensated by the abandon with which the players eyed the folk songs and dance tunes of Bohemia on which the composer evidently drew.

Prize for String Quartet

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 28 (Special Correspondence)—The eighth and final session of the Chamber Music Association it was made known that a prize of \$500 is offered for the best composition for string quartet. The score and parts must be received by the Chamber Music Association of Philadelphia, 1317 Pennsylvania Building, not later than Nov. 1. The right of first performance belongs to this association, and only works not previously performed in public will be eligible for the award. The membership of the association is to be enlarged from 1000 to 1200. It has been proposed that it has popularized chamber music in Philadelphia where hitherto the string quartet received lackadaisical support.

On this occasion, the music was played by the Rich Quartet, consisting of Thaddeus Rich, Harry Alesnikoff, Román Verney and James Rogers. Works offered were Beethoven, op. 18, No. 3; a Larghetto of Handel arranged by Pochon of the Flonzaley Quartet; a sketch called "Humoresca-Scherzando" by Ippolito-Ivanoff, and the Quartet of Maurice Ravel. The Beethoven work was read with balance, reality and equanimity, with a pervasive dignity and a particular emphasis of the values of the slow movement. In the final Presto, the two violins, though swift as the wind, kept together with an admirable precision, in the Handel work the second violin had a long, beautiful episode of lyrical assertion. The work of Ippolito-Ivanoff, unfamiliar to the majority, was mischievous and evanescent, suggestive of the gauzy shimmer of insect wings, and giving the viola a salient opportunity to show its teeth. The work was the rotund resonance of Mr. Kindler's cello, first when muted, against the pizzicato of the "assez vite" second movement, and then, concurring with the other strings muted in the "très lent" movement, with its beautiful, winding, quivering, and in the closest of close harmony for all the instruments. F. L. W.

NEW YORK

HUDSON W. 44 St. Eves. 8:30
GEORGE M. COHAN'S
In the American Song and Dance Show
"So This Is London!"
The Play of a Thousand Laughs.
"With all her charm"

ETHEL BARRYMORE
Presented by Arthur Hopkins at the Alford Suro's
"The Laughing Lady"
THEATRE, West 48th St.
Mat. Wed. & Sat.

LONGACRE "FILM REPS OF AMERICA"
"The Covered Wagon"
A Paramount Picture
By Emerson Hough Directed by James Cruze
CRITERION
44th St. Sunday Matinee at 3

BETTER TIMES
AT HIPPODROME NOW!
DAILY MATINEES—8:30 NIGHTS—8:30
Knickerbocker Eves. 8:30 Eves. 8:30
Good Seats at Box Office—Don't Miss It
HENRY W. SAVAGE Offers
A NEW COMEDY—WITH MUSIC
"THE CLINGING VINE"

RIALTO Wm. De Mille production
"GRUMPY"
WITH THEODORE ROBERTS
REVOLVING ORCHESTRA
Permanent Picture

Broadhurst, 44th St. W. of B'way
8th MONTH Whispering Wires
"Whispering Wires" is a far better play than "The Rat." Structurally it is the best mystery play this reviewer has ever seen.
Frank Lee Short, The Christian Science Monitor.

LADY BUTTERFLY
A leading production
Staged by NED WATSON—Nights & Sat. Mat.

39TH ST. Eves. 8:30 Eves. 8:30
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15
The Season's Musical Comedies
MARY THE 3rd
Racheli Crothers
Modern Comedy

AMBASSADOR 49th St. W. of B'way. Eves. 8:30
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15
TESSA KOSTAL in
Caroline
Victorian Art Theatre (Fri. Sun. & Mon. Eves. 8:30
7th St. & 42nd St. Mat. Sun. & Mon. Mat. 2:30
By Leonid Andreyev
Directed by
Marcelle Owens
More to Equity 48th St. Thurs. (in Eng.) Apr. 10

BELMONT Theat. 48th St. Eves. 8:30
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15
H. B. Warner in "YOU AND I"
With Lucile Watson and a Perfect Repertory
Laurel Nichols in "Abie's Irish Rose"
Success

TO OUR READERS
Theatrical managers welcome a letter of appreciation from those who have enjoyed a production advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

MANUFACTURING IN NEW ENGLAND AT A HIGH LEVEL

Production Practically at 1920
Peak Level—Banking Position
Strong—Bonds React

Manufacturing activity in New England during March continued at the high rate of capacity reached in February, and, in fact, due to a seasonal increase in some industries, there was probably a slight gain, according to the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston. The rate of manufacturing activity both in New England and in the entire country has reached such a high percentage of full-time capacity that it cannot increase much further without considerable overtime work.

The index of production in 23 basic industries compiled by the Federal Reserve Board shows that the total output in these industries is now approximately equal to that attained at the peak of production in 1920. In fact, the point has now been reached where it is important to watch the relationship between the trend of production and that of commodity prices, and especially to note whether or not a further increase in prices, if it comes, calls forth more production or reaction to cut down consumption and therefore to slow down production.

This question will probably arise in a comparatively short time, especially in view of the extensive wage increases which were made in this district during March, and which, of course, must raise manufacturing costs, and perhaps later, selling prices. Until the cost of living increases considerably more than it already has, the wage advances just granted, together with a continued high volume of employment, should materially increase the purchasing power of a large proportion of the workers in the factories of New England.

Finished Stocks Gain
During January and February, while production in this district was larger than in the corresponding period a year ago, shipments from the factories, as represented by carloadings, were less than in 1922.

The result was that there was some increase in manufacturers' stocks of finished goods. During the first week in March, however, carloadings on the New England railroads increased, so that they were equal to those of the corresponding week the year before.

In view of the fact that carloadings in the country over the year were in excess of those of a year ago, it seems reasonable to assume that the same condition soon will be found in New England now that the railroads are more nearly free from the trouble caused by the late snowfall.

The severe storms had also prevented many people from shopping as much as usual, and the department stores reported only small gains in sales in January over those of a year ago—especially small considering the change in prices during the year, as well as the natural growth of the stores, which is a sizable factor.

In February, however, with better weather, the department stores reported a gain in sales in dollars comparable with those reported last autumn.

Banking Position Strong
The large volume of business being done in New England at rising prices caused little change in the banking situation in March, the main point of interest being the slowly declining volume of commercial deposits in the member banks in the face of practically no change in the volume of loans.

In order to meet this situation, member banks sold some of their investments and, to a slight extent, increased their borrowings from the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston. Changes in the banking situation in this district during the last few months have not been significant, and the general situation is fundamentally very strong.

There was but little change during March in the quotations of money rates, although it has been reported that the banks' rates are firmer than at any time since the beginning of the year.

Apparently the trend of money rates is upward, although, in view of the usual seasonal tendency for a decline to occur between the first and the last of March, the fundamental trend has not been noticeable to the casual observer.

The bond market, however, has been reactionary throughout the month in response to the money rate situation.

DIVIDENDS
Houghton County Electric Light Company declared a semiannual dividend of 15 cents a share on the preferred stock, payable May 1 to stock of record April 15.

The regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock of the Atlas Powder Company has been declared, payable May 1 to stockholders of record April 15.

The Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable March 21 to stock of record March 20.

Alliance Realty Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable April 15 to stock of record April 10.

Nova Scotia Coal Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 15 to stock of record April 10.

Commonwealth Edison Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable May 1 to stock of record April 15.

Art Metal Construction Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents a share, payable April 30 to stock of record April 13.

CARNEGIE'S "BOYS" BROUGHT TOGETHER BY STEEL MERGER

NEW YORK, March 31—With the formal announcement by the Bethlehem Steel Corporation that it had completed purchase of the properties of the Midvale and Cambria Steel, the financial district realized today that two of Andrew Carnegie's "boys" of the Homestead Steel days again had joined hands.

They are Charles M. Schwab, chairman of the Bethlehem board, and William E. Corey, who, until the merger, held the same position with Midvale. Mr. Schwab entered the Carnegie service as stake driver. Mr. Corey, as a youth, was in the laboratory, and succeeded Mr. Schwab as general superintendent of the Homestead Steel Works in 1887.

Mr. Corey and Percy A. Rockefeller are to be elected to Bethlehem's board, it is announced.

MARKET OPINIONS
J. S. Bache & Co., New York: It is mainly the speculative stocks which have been advanced. There are plenty of good securities which have not participated unduly in the rise. These may be safely held or bought until the over-expansion in business comes to pass, when they should remain comparatively unaffected, or, if they should go down, will recover with measurable promptness.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: It is well to remember that the bull market has now been under way for a year and one-half; the remainder is likely to be a matter of giving recognition to individual stocks or, possibly, one or two groups, rather than any broad uprising. While the time has, we believe, hardly come to turn one's back, one's attitude should be tempered by the realization that—both in point of time and ground covered—much the greater part of the bull market is now behind us.

Munda & Winslow, New York: We believe the copper market after a brief period of quietude will have a renewed upward movement, and we expect the rise in the price of the metal to have a pronounced, favorable effect on the industry. As for the oils, we call attention to suggestions made in our last letter which was devoted specifically to the oil market. Among the specialties, we look with favor on purchases of American Woolen and Mack Truck.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: Stock of a more speculative nature, whose price is influenced chiefly by prospective earning power, have been irregular, since such securities maintain a steady steadiness on the hope of increased dividends, although the senior securities of even the same properties may halt or decline on account of advancing rates for money.

Schlurmer, Atherton & Co., Boston: We believe the speculative situation has reached that point where the commitments of new funds should be made with the greatest caution. Those who are already committed in the market should maintain large margins, and, if possible, the stocks which they are carrying should in the days immediately ahead score a substantial advance, convert their paper profits into cash.

Tucker, Bartholomew & Co., Boston: At the present time opinions on the future course of the market are very much divided. Unless this market is without precedent, this marked difference of opinion and the general feeling of uncertainty about the future trend furnish an excellent reason for the belief that the upward movement of stock prices will shortly be resumed.

F. L. Milliken & Co., Boston: Relieved of apprehension over the Federal Reserve discount rate and with the new view of conditions, a new firming is noted marketwise, although there is noted some satisfaction with prices in certain issues. Profit-taking is the result. But it must be remembered that there is a tremendous short interest in the market, and this factor is bound to assert itself shortly.

Hemphill, Noyes & Co., New York: The stock market has reached a point which makes necessary the careful selection of stock purchases, for analysis shows that many stocks have discounted a large part of balance sheet betterment and earnings possibilities.

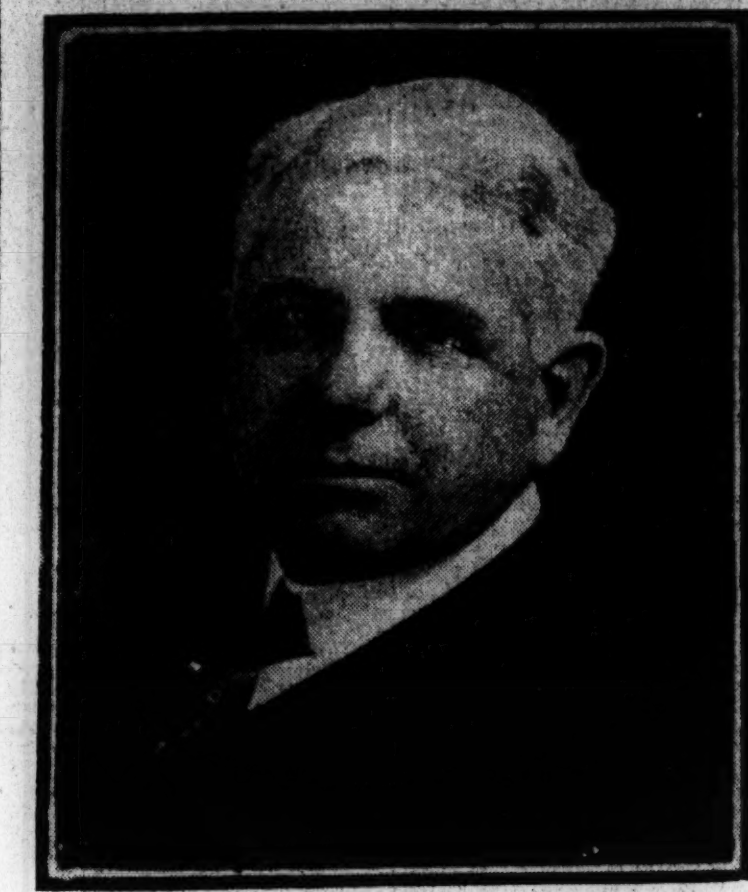
Tucker, Anthony & Co., New York: We cannot but feel that on reactions selected issues should be bought with considerable confidence.

A. E. Masten & Co., Pittsburgh: Some of the copper stocks this week advanced to new high prices while the rest of the market was hesitating or declining. In this connection we regard as highly significant two or three sentences in the annual report of the Calumet & Arizona Mining Company which was issued this week. This is one of the strongest and most conservative companies in the business. It is officially stated that surplus stocks of the refined metal in this country are well cleaned up, and there does not appear to be any hidden supplies anywhere to come upon the market. It is further stated that the outlook for the industry is good. Considering its source, this is the most valuable testimony on the subject that could be desired.

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston: The market is a narrow affair but reactions are contained within normal limits, and nothing indicates that we will not have such a rally as the market has enjoyed under similar conditions ever since the bull campaign started.

COLUMBIA TO BORROW
The Colombian Government is authorized to borrow, in one or more credit operations, 100,000,000 pesos, or \$20,000,000, the equivalent at par exchange.

"Say it with flowers"
A. WARENDORFF
Florist
3 STORES
1193 Broadway 325 Fifth Ave.
and at Hotel Astor
NEW YORK CITY



Carl R. Gray

CARL R. GRAY, president of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, began work for a railroad in his teens and in 40 years has made his way from the foot of the railroad ladder to the very top.

He is a native of Princeton, Ark., and attended the University of Arkansas. On March 20, 1883, he took his first railroad position as telegraph operator and station agent at a small station on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway. Three years later he became chief clerk to the general western agent at Wichita, Kan., and in 1887 was made commercial agent.

He rose steadily in the service of this road, becoming successively district freight agent, division freight agent, division superintendent, superintendent of transportation, general manager, and, in October, 1904, second vice-president. Two years later he became second vice-president in charge of operation, and was made senior vice-president in 1909.

In May, 1912, he was elected president of the Great Northern Railway, and in 1914 president of the Western Maryland Railway. On July 1, 1917, he became chairman of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway.

During the war, from Jan. 22, 1918, to Jan. 15, 1919, he was director of the division of transportation and then director of the division of operation of the United States Railroad Administration.

He was elected president of the Union Pacific system with headquarters at Omaha, Jan. 1, 1920.

UNITED STATES EXPORTS INTO FRANCE LARGEST

Belgium's Imports From France
of Greater Value Than Any
Other Country

Figures covering the distribution of French trade in January, 1923, indicate that the United States led all countries in value of exports into France, and Belgium's imports from France (including imports of Luxembourg) were of greater value than those of any other country. Great Britain was second in value both of exports into France and of imports from France.

The trade of France with Germany showed a decrease of 5,000,000 francs in value of French imports during January, 1923, as compared with January, 1922, but French imports into Germany increased in value 17,000,000 francs.

The comparative figures for the leading countries, as received by the Bankers Trust Company of New York from its French information service are as follows (in millions of francs):

Imports from:	Jan. 1922	Jan. 1923
United States	131	462
Great Britain	246	355
Germany	111	139
Italy	39	24
Belgium	105	122
Switzerland	28	31
Exports to:		
United States	124	165
Great Britain	297	274
Germany	322	316
Italy	62	54
Belgium	62	54
Switzerland	33	79

France's trade with her colonies during January showed a decrease in value of imports, but an increase in value of exports, as follows: French imports January, 1923, 154,206,000 francs; French exports January, 1923, 241,004,000 francs; January, 1922, 177,567,000 francs.

GERMAN BANK REPORT
BERLIN, March 31—The Bank of Germany report follows (in marks and 100 omitted):

This week	Last week
Cash	4,135,400
Gold	1,004,800
Treas. cer.	38,372,800,000
Bills	1,554,900,000
Treas. bills	4,284,457,200,000
Advances	2,491,400,000
Invest.	1,554,900,000
Other assets	24,393,600,000
Circulation	4,955,634,900,000
State dep.	565,042,700,000
Priv. dep.	1,830,480,800,000
Other lia.	678,895,700,000
Bank rate	12%
1/2 hr. not	12,700,000,000
With for	164,952,000
Issued bills	64,900,000

**Merchants
Co-Operative Bank**
51 Cornhill, Boston

MONEY TO LOAN
On first mortgages. One, two and three-family modern houses, in Boston and suburbs. Owner and occupant preferred. Call personally with deed and tax bill.

**Liberal Payments on
Construction Loans**
Assets Reserve Fund
\$12,000,000.00 \$400,000.00
MARCH SHARES ON SALE

MANUFACTURING PLANTS ENJOYING NOTABLE ACTIVITY

Dun's weekly review of trade says: The sudden recurrence of cold weather at different points this week temporarily checked spring retail trade, and this is a normally quiet period in some wholesale branches. Notable activity, however, continues at many manufacturing plants, with practically full operations in various instances and March closing with high record outputs.

It is significant of the pronounced industrial revival that the leading steel interest is now running at better than a 90 per cent rate, compared with about 65 per cent a year ago, and that the number of pig iron furnaces at work is increasing steadily. Pressure of demand in this quarter has recently slackened somewhat after a buying movement on which requirements were covered for several months ahead, and not a few contracts are now being deferred because of sellers' disinclination to commit themselves beyond the end of the half year.

Doubts regarding future production limit third-quarter business or prevent it altogether, and actual wage advances in the textile field have caused some questioning as to their probable ultimate influence on prices and consumption.

DIVIDENDS OF ENGLISH CONCERNS

LONDON, March 29—Entre Rios has declared a dividend of 3 per cent, less tax, on account of arrears in dividends on the first preferred stock.

Lever Bros. report shows a balance of £4,625,018 standing to the credit of the profit and loss account. A dividend of 10 per cent has been declared on the ordinary shares of 3 per cent, less tax, on account of arrears in dividends on the first preferred stock.

Steel Max Bankrupt
BUFFALO, N. Y., March 31—Liabilities of \$2,787,084.05 and assets of \$324,151.51 are scheduled by Arthur H. Hunter, steel manufacturer, who filed a bankruptcy petition here today.

**COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL
PROPERTIES
IN NEW ENGLAND**
I have a special confidential service for buying and selling Hotels, Theatres, Newspapers, Commercial Buildings, Map manufacturing Plants, and Textile Mills.

GEO. H. COOPER
AGRICULTURAL BANK BUILDING
PITTSFIELD, MASS.

The Wallace Company
PITTSFIELD, MASS.
**WOMEN'S PONGEE
HANDKERCHIEFS**
25c
Of natural color pongee with cleverly executed embroidery in colors decorating corner. They are very new and are being used by many for gift purposes.
Mail orders promptly filled.

FLAWS POINTED OUT IN RUBBER EXPORT SCHEME

British Manufacturers Association
Presents Its Protest to
Parliament

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 16—The India Rubber Manufacturers Association, Ltd., representing the more important consumers of rubber in Great Britain, in a protest to Parliament against the continuation of the legislative restrictions on the export of rubber from Ceylon and the Federated Malay States, contends that the restrictions encourage speculation in the raw product, place a premium on inefficient management of plantations, and enable the rubber-producing companies to profiteer under the protection of the British Colonial Office.

The association's protest attacks the statement attributed to the rubber growers that rubber cannot be produced under 7 1/2d. a pound. In the large surplus of raw rubber which it cannot be produced more cheaply than this is that there has never been any need to do so. Until the recent slump, the plantations have enjoyed an uninterrupted run of prosperity and have paid very high dividends.

In reply to these assertions it is pointed out on behalf of the rubber growers that the restrictions have so far only been imposed for one year to enable the plantations to tide over an admittedly difficult period. Should the end of this period show that the situation has been restored and the very large surplus of raw rubber which accumulated during the slump been finally disposed of, they will be prepared to see the restrictions removed.

They do not believe that in the meanwhile the price will average more than 1s. 6d. per pound, and consider it will probably average considerably less.

To the charges of mismanagement, the growers reply that undoubtedly there have been such cases, but that because of the differences in cost of transportation, in the fertility of the soil and various other indeterminate factors, it is extremely difficult to fix an exact standard by which to estimate whether the rubber is being produced at the minimum cost or otherwise.

In any case, 7 1/2d. is too low a figure to cover the cost of production on a very large proportion of the estates, and the growers of raw rubber which at present must remain under cultivation if the world's demand for rubber is to be met.

Finally they ask the rubber manufacturers how they can justify their outcry against an increase in the price of the "basic raw material" when there was scarcely any difference in the prices of the finished article in Great Britain when rubber stood at less than 7d. per pound and when it stood well above 2s.

INTERURBAN AND CITY RAILWAYS ARE PROSPEROUS IN 1922

NEW YORK, March 31—Interurban railways throughout the country were more prosperous last year than at any time since the war, said a statement issued today by the American Electric Railway Association.

One of the vital factors in the recovery of the lines, the report said, was the decrease in operating expenses of 5.49 per cent, and the increase of the number of car miles and car hours operated. The only increased expense item was for advertising.

A detailed report of 225 companies, representing 50 per cent of the total urban concerns of the country and 43 per cent of the interurban, showed that the net income increased from \$22,741,819 in 1921 to \$37,237,680 in 1922. The operating ratio of this combined group dropped from 75.54 per cent to 72.66 per cent. Thirty million more passengers were carried in 1922 than in 1921.

Randall's Flower Shop
22 Pearl Street, Worcester
Do you know that we can telegraph orders for flowers and plants for you all over the world?

Denholm & McKay Co.
WORCESTER
52nd Anniversary
SALE
The Denholm & McKay Store has been fifty-two years in business and next week will celebrate with its customers and friends with a Big Anniversary Sale.

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**KNABE, VOSE
AND LESTER
PIANOS**
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
VICTROLAS—SONORAS
VICTOR RECORDS
SHEET MUSIC
**MARCELLUS ROPER
COMPANY**
234 Main St., WORCESTER, MASS.
"The Best of Everything in Music"

RAILROADS SPEND HUGE SUM IN 1923

Outlay for Equipment Will
Probably Exceed \$700,000,000

Returns from one-third of the mileage in the United States indicate that the railways will spend more than \$700,000,000 for improvements and additions during 1923, according to the Railway Age in its annual report on railroad conditions.

Twenty-seven railways operating an aggregate of 95,000 miles, or approximately one-third of the total mileage of the country, will spend something more than \$350,000,000 for improvements to roadway and structures, and for new equipment, says the report.

"It may be assumed," the report adds, "that an equal amount will be spent by the remaining two-thirds of the railways. The significance of this is in the fact that in only one year, 1917, during the last 10, have the records of the Interstate Commerce Commission shown an increase in investment in road and equipment of this amount."

"This money will go for new lines, for second tracks, new yards and terminals, freight and passenger stations, shops and shop equipment, signaling, cars and locomotives, and other facilities that make up railroad equipment."

"Large as this amount seems, it includes only those expenditures which have been definitely approved. Many other projects will be undertaken during the year, and their total will add much to the amount."

Locomotives ordered during 1922 for service in the United States totals 2600, according to the Railway Age's statistics. This is more than 10 times the figure reported in 1921. Freight cars ordered during 1922 were 180,154, the largest total in any year since 1912.

PRICES IN CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET SHOW STRONG TONE

CHICAGO, March 31—Prices in yesterday's live-stock market were generally stronger than on the preceding day, in practically all classes of stock, except veal calves, which declined to the lowest quotations in several months.

Receipts, prices and conditions were as follows:
Cattle—Receipts, 5000; active; beef steers and yearlings, 10c higher; mostly killing quality rather plain; good heavy steers in best demand; yearlings comparatively scarce; top, 10c; matured steers, \$10, weight 1400 pounds; best yearlings, mixed steers and heifers, \$9.40; several of which nearly all those being worked at present must remain under cultivation if the world's demand for rubber is to be met.

Hogs—Receipts, 36,000; 5c to 10c higher; bulk good and choice 150 to 225-pound averages, \$9.30@9.45; top, \$9.50; bulk 240 to 300-pound butchers, \$8.10@8.25; packing sows mostly common, \$7.25@7.40; desirable pigs around \$7.00; common pigs, \$6.50; not mated hogs, \$6.00.

Sheep—Receipts, 6,000; fat lambs steady to strong; top, \$15.15 to shippers; \$14 to packers; bulk desirable woolled kind, \$14.60; clipped lambs, mostly \$11.75@12.10; six pounds California spring lambs averaging 64 pounds, \$15.50, with 20c out at \$15; few native ewes, \$12; sheep scarce; one load clipped ewes, \$7.25.

COPPER METAL STEADY
NEW YORK, March 31—No active demand was reported for copper metal during the last week, but small offerings at concessions were either absorbed or withdrawn. The market was steady at the end of the week, with electrolytic quoted at 17 1/2c delivered. Iron was firm.

MAIL ORDERING ACTIVE
CHICAGO, March 29—Mail order houses report that March business continues good. There is no evidence of a recession in the general retail demand for necessities and a good many semi-luxuries.

INSURANCE
Homes, Furnishings, Automobiles
Accurate, Prompt and Courteous Service

WM. H. DEXTER
25 Elm St. Springfield, Mass.
River 1216

Randall's Flower Shop
22 Pearl Street, Worcester
Do you know that we can telegraph orders for flowers and plants for you all over the world?

Denholm & McKay Co.
WORCESTER
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SHEET MUSIC
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COMPANY**
234 Main St., WORCESTER, MASS.
"The Best of Everything in Music"

CHICAGO MARKET FOR GRAINS IS A MIXED AFFAIR

Wheat, Rye, and Oats Lower
Most of the Time—Much
Uncertainty Prevails

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 31—The price range of grains for the week on the Chicago Board of Trade was unusually irregular, with May wheat and both deliveries of rye showing net losses. The May wheat future was the dominating influence in the market and it is expected to drag other grains down with it until it expires.

Except for the weakness in wheat caused by liquidation, the market would show a steadier tone, it is believed. Contradictory factors mixed the market in wheat. Increases in the visible supply in Canada and the United States were reported, but there was also considerable export activity. Buyers show a great deal of caution, feeling that there is yet much wheat held on farms.

Speculating in Wheat
Present values of American wheat which are above a world's parity are declared to be sustained only by speculative demand. The cold weather and estimated crop losses resulting, and the movement of wheat in the East, stopped the liquidating movement of May "longs."

Although the visible supply of corn decreased, this grain was depressed in sympathy with wheat. Trading fell off greatly in volume. It was helped by the broader shipping sales and a reduction of the movement from the farm. Gulf exporters bid strongly for Chicago supplies. Argentina began shipping its new crop at 2 cents less than the American prices.

Oats Supply Decline
Oats also slumped even in the face of decreasing visible supplies. Cold weather, which is figured to hold back field work and reduce acreage, caused some buying. Realizing sales, however, kept advance smacked.

Rye showed losses for the week because of increased visible supplies, although considerable export was reported.

May wheat at \$1.19 showed a recast of 1 1/2 cents from high of last Saturday. July at \$1.15 1/2 was unchanged, while the September delivery at \$1.14 1/2 was up 1/4 of a cent.

Corn for May at 73 1/2 cents was up 1/4 of a cent; July at 76 1/2 cents was up 1/4 of a cent, and September at 77 1/2 cents was unchanged.

Oats for May at 45 cents were up 1/4 cent; July at 44 cents was unchanged, and September at 43 1/2 cents.

Rye at 82 1/2 cents for May lost 1/4 of a cent and July 82 1/2 cents, off 1/2.

**WEATHER FACTOR
IN CAUSING AN
ADVANCE IN WHEAT**
CHICAGO, March 31—Unseasonably cold weather led to higher prices for wheat today during the early dealings. The opening, which ranged from 1/4 to 1/2 cent higher, with May \$1.19 1/2 and July \$1.15 1/2, was followed by decided further gains.

	43 1/2	43 3/4	43 1/2	43 3/4
.....	11.27	11.30	11.30	11.29
.....	11.47	11.47	11.32	11.37

Bid. As Asked.

The United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has just assigned to its New England office in the Commerce Building, in Boston, Assistant Basil P. Boykin, who will report duty on Monday, April 2, according to a communication received today by Lynn Meekins, district manager of the bureau.

WEEK'S BANK CLEARINGS

NEW YORK, March 30.—Dun's analysis of the weekly bank clearings for the week ending March 29, 1921, is as follows:

aggregate of \$6,620,958,000.

YORK, March 30 — Dun's compilation of bank clearings aggregate of \$6,620,258,000.

aggregate of \$6,620,958,000,
 use of 11.8 per cent

THE END OF THE LINE

WEEKLY REVIEW
OF CHIEF EVENTS
IN WALL STREETControlling Influence the Red-
count Rate Question—Rails
Sluggish

NEW YORK, March 31 (Special).—Although the stock market was active during the week, the total sales often exceeding 1,000,000 shares a day, there was a lack of a general trend. Those who are particularly interested in individual issues had some of them up actively, but conservative speculators and observers entertained much uncertainty in their minds as to what the stock market was likely to do in the immediate future.

As a consequence, they were inclined to take profits if they had them, and even to operate on the short side in a moderate way. The professional element generally was bearish and much of the pressure in evidence frequently was supposed to have come from that element. There is reason for believing that the selling included more liquidation than was generally supposed.

Money Chief Factor

Money was again one of the most important factors in speculative operations in securities. The market for that commodity displayed a degree of irregularity quite similar to that noted in the market for stocks. Rumors that the Federal Reserve Board and the governors of the 12 Federal Reserve banks, in session in Washington the greater part of the week, would decide upon further advances in the discount rate, naturally caused considerable uneasiness, both with respect to the stock market and the money market.

There was not a little hasty borrowing of money early in the week, based on apprehensions that the Federal Reserve Board would raise the rates to their borrowers. This naturally gave the money market a firmer tone and the stock market an irregular trend.

Money Peak Reached

As the week progressed there was less apprehension relative to the money market. This was due chiefly to the belief that higher discount rates would not be an outcome of the Federal Reserve conference. The surmise was correct. The fact that call money advanced to 6 per cent on Thursday and closed at that level was not at all surprising, inasmuch as loans being made there carried over until next Monday. The intimation is being made in banking circles that we have seen the top of the money market for some time at least.

If we have, it would seem that bankers are not looking for business throughout the country to expand upon the scale that has been predicted and seemed probable recently. Optimistic forecasts were made, however, by the New York Federal Reserve Bank in its monthly bulletin, and also by the Harvard Economic Service. There are bound to be differences of opinion on this subject as upon every important feature of the general situation.

Actually there are no distinct indications at present of a material falling off in the volume of business in trade in this country. It is possible, of course, that it may be checked somewhat by the high prices of materials, steadily increasing wages, and the scarcity of labor.

Railroad Earnings

There was no special change in the market for railroad stocks. It was only moderately active at best, as has been true for a long time, spurts of activity and strength were not long maintained. Generally speaking, gross railroad earnings for February were satisfactory. In the case of some of the railroads in the north-west, and some of the coal-carrying lines, the net exhibits were disappointing when viewed by themselves. It should be remembered that the severest storms of the winter occurred during February, and that throughout the month, because of the heavy conditions and abnormal conditions in the coal country, the carriers of anthracite coal were compelled to operate under great difficulty. From now on this situation should be materially improved in nearly every respect. Operating expenses of good many railroads are still high because of the heavy charges being made for the repair of cars and equipment deteriorated as a result of the shopmen's strike last year.

There was less disappointment in speculative circles over the failure of the New York Central directors to increase the dividend above the 5 per cent annual rate that has been paid for some years. In banking and railroad circles no surprise was to be found. There it was realized that, however large the earnings of the New York Central may have been, it would have been extremely unwise to increase the dividend, in view of the agitation that has been under way for some time, and which is likely to become more aggressive, for lower freight rates on agricultural commodities and for other rate revisions as well.

Rail Dividend Prospects

There is little probability of any railroad increasing its dividend in the near future. The Atchafalaya directors will meet next Tuesday for action on the common dividend and they are expected to order the usual quarterly disbursement of 1 1/2 per cent. The members of that board do not need to be reminded that Senator Capper resides in the same State in which the Atchafalaya is domiciled. They realize it is about the last road that, on the basis of a wise policy, should advance its common stock dividend at this time.

There is no probability of the Southern Pacific raising its dividend when action is next taken. The same state applies to the Union Pacific and Louisville & Nashville. There are very few other railroads whose earnings would justify a higher rate of dividend in the coming months.

ONTARIO'S MINERAL OUTPUT

TORONTO, March 31.—The preliminary report on the mineral output of the Province of Ontario for 1922 shows a total production of \$62,202,169, compared with \$48,129,387 in 1921.

New York Stock Market Price Range for the Week Ended Saturday, March 31, 1923

Tr. 1922	Div.	Company	High	Low	Net	Tr. 1922	Div.	Company	High	Low	Net	Tr. 1922	Div.	Company	High	Low	Net
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THREE-CUSHION RACE NEAR END

Reiselt Has Chance to Climb in Standing of National Interstate Billiard League

NATIONAL INTERSTATE THREE-CUSHION BILLIARD LEAGUE

Player	Points	Games	Wins	Losses	Percentage
J. M. Layton, St. Louis	39	11	7	4	.745
R. L. Canefax, New York	38	14	10	4	.720
T. S. Denton, Kansas City	37	15	10	5	.712
Otto Reiselt, Philadelphia	36	14	12	2	.857
Clarence Jackson, Detroit	31	19	10	9	.620
H. H. Heel, Toledo	25	25	13	12	.520
P. E. Maupome, Chicago	25	27	11	16	.411
George Moore, New York	21	29	9	20	.310
H. Wakefield, Milwaukee	20	30	11	19	.367
C. A. McCourt, Pittsburgh	20	30	12	18	.400
Frank Lopez, Cleveland	17	33	13	20	.394
John Hahman, Cleveland	17	33	14	19	.424
E. W. Lookabaugh, Pittsburgh	14	30	10	20	.333
Byron Gillette, Buffalo	13	35	8	27	.294

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill., March 31.—An outside chance to climb from fourth to second in the championship race of the National Interstate Three-Cushion Billiard League is offered to Otto Reiselt of Philadelphia next week. The regular season is closing and Reiselt is practically certain of placing among the four who qualify for the "world's series." Only by losing five of eight prospective battles on the road, while Clarence Jackson of Detroit wins two, could Reiselt be forced out of the charmed quartet.

J. M. Layton of St. Louis, title defender, beyond a doubt heads the list of qualifiers. He won 39 games and lost 13 for a percentage of .745. R. L. Canefax of New York, a former champion, is in second place with 36 wins, 14 defeats and percentage of .720. T. S. Denton of Kansas City, who led the league for most of the season, is in third place with 37 victories, 15 losses and a percentage of .712. Layton and Denton have completed 52 battles.

Reiselt wins his first four games on tour he will have a chance to tumble Canefax when they clash on Wednesday in New York. By defeating Canefax a double defeat he could take second place and have a good chance of intrenching himself. He plays with vigor over George Moore of New York. If Canefax repulses Reiselt, the latter will probably rest secure in fourth place.

The Philadelphia aspirant has a good chance of placing higher, according to his followers, who recall that on his last tour he set a record for the season by winning nine of ten games. By repeating this performance, he might at least tie Denton and Canefax in a three-cornered tangle.

In addition to Canefax and Moore, Reiselt meets John Hahman, in Cleveland on Monday, and C. A. McCourt at Pittsburgh on Tuesday. He should be favored to win two games in both of these matches as his opponents are way down in the list and have nothing important at stake.

Twelve games must be cleaned up on the remaining schedule of Hahman. After receiving Reiselt on Monday, he returns to Toledo on Tuesday to tackle H. H. Heel; to Detroit on Wednesday to meet Jackson; to Buffalo on Thursday to meet Gillette; to Pittsburgh on Friday to meet E. W. Lookabaugh, and the following Monday engages his townsman, Frank Lopez. The latter is the final match of the season.

Cornell Given Two Places on Star Five

Dartmouth, Princeton and Yale Awarded Other Positions

NEW YORK, March 31.—Cornell's basketball team captured two places on the 1928-29 all-star intercollegiate quintet, formed from the consensus of selections from among league teams, made by coaches and sporting writers in the east. Dartmouth, Princeton and Yale, winner of the intercollegiate team landed the other places on the first team.

First and second all-star teams, based upon the consensus, follow:

First Team

Samuel Pitt '24, Yale	Forward
T. H. Cullen '23, Dartmouth	Forward
T. H. Luther '23, Cornell	Center
T. H. Crabtree '24, Cornell	Guard
A. F. Loeb '24, Princeton	Guard

Second Team

Samuel Stron '25, Columbia	Forward
E. A. Sullivan '25, Dartmouth	Forward
Karl Friedman '25, Dartmouth	Center
M. M. Glittis '25, Yale	Guard
A. M. Bergen '24, Princeton	Guard

COLUMBIA TENNIS TEAM BEATS NAVY

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 31.—Opening its tennis season yesterday afternoon the United States Naval Academy lost to Columbia University by 4 matches to 3. The showing was encouraging, however, as Columbia is among the best of the college teams, its stars being F. T. Anderson '24, former indoor champion; Jerome Lang '23, and Capt. J. B. Emerson '23, also highly rated college players.

Harshman made a poor showing against Anderson at first, losing the opening set, but came back strongly, forcing the second set 10-8. Lang did the next best work for Columbia.

Lyman, a first-year student, made the best showing of the Midshipmen, taking his match from Emerson after losing the first set.

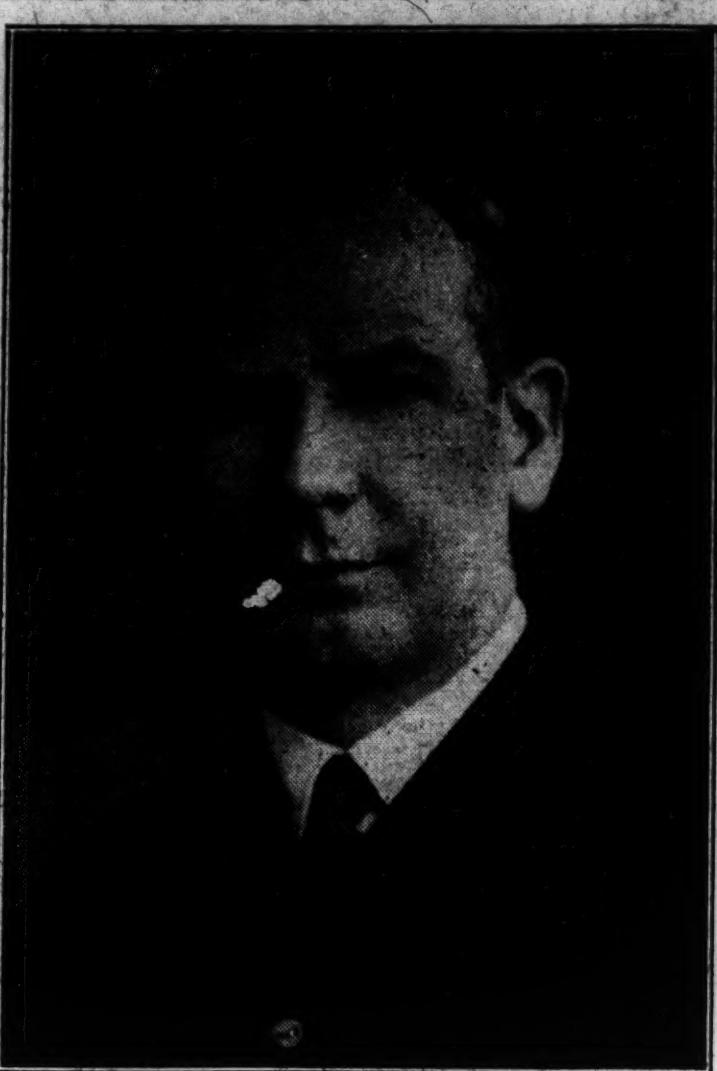
Columbia exhibited far better team play in the doubles, winning both matches. The summary:

Singles

Anderson, Columbia, defeated Harshman, Navy, 6-1, 6-1.
Lang, Columbia, defeated Shoup, Navy, 6-1, 6-1.
Lyman, Navy, defeated Emerson, Columbia, 5-7, 6-4.
Hartwig, Navy, defeated Marshall, Columbia, 6-2, 6-4.
Winklow, Navy, defeated McLoughlin, Columbia, 7-5, 1-6, 9-7.

Doubles

Lang and Emerson, Columbia, defeated Shoup and Harshman, Navy, 6-2, 6-2.
Anderson and Marshall, Columbia, defeated Lyman and Hartwig, Navy, 6-1, 6-2.



C. A. McCourt, Pittsburgh Billiard Player

Pocket Billiardists Would Form League

Success of Three-Cushion Circuit This Winter Interests Players

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Ill., March 31.—Professional pocket-billiard players in the ranks with E. R. Greenleaf of New York City, world's champion, are advocating the formation of a league for next season similar to that operated this winter for the first time by their comrades in the National Interstate Three-Cushion Billiard League.

Success of the three-cushion circuit, according to W. V. Thompson, chairman of the board of directors of the National Billiard Association of America, has interested the pocket-billiard players. Much greater interest is aroused and sustained, they believe, on the part of both players and the public, by this plan of operations.

Pocket billiard players have had a season practically of idleness, as a result of the present plan which gives Greenleaf, the champion, the right to defend his title against the challengers who are eligible to play him, according to their position in the "tournament" played last year. This makes a tournament fall on every other year and interest in the game lapses because of lack of competition.

The three-cushion league scheme gives 14 players a chance at high honors, each player meeting each rival twice in matches of two games each. Keen intercity rivalry is aroused and the visiting stars keep the interest at a high point.

Under the old plan only one city would get the benefit of a tournament, and because of the time required to play a round robin, the field was limited to six or eight players. While in the three-cushion ranks there are only three or four players of real championship caliber, there are any number just over the border line, and with the development of possibilities of big-time competition there is no telling when one of them is liable to break into the charmed circle.

The three-cushion league, according to Chairman Thompson, has attracted so much interest that Boston, Indianapolis and Omaha have indicated a desire to enter players in the league. There is talk of expanding the circuit next season to include 18 players. Cleveland, Pittsburgh and New York now have two players each, while all the rest have only one each, but there is little possibility, it is stated, of separating the three cities from their double representation.

THREE CAPTAINS ARE ELECTED AT PURDUE

LAFAYETTE, Ind., March 31.—(Special)—R. C. Watson '23 has been elected captain of the spring track team at Purdue University to replace R. L. Harrison '23, who is ineligible. The new captain is a quarter-mile and broad-jumper. This is his third year on the team. Besides track, playing basketball, his letter in football, playing basketball, his letter in football, playing basketball.

H. L. Dithmer '25 will lead the swimming team next season. He is one of the most prominent dash swimmers Purdue has ever had. His specialities are the 40-yard and 100-yard free style events. R. L. Knipfash '25 was elected captain of the water basketball team. The swimming team is built around Dithmer and Knipfash. All three captains hail from Indianapolis, Ind.

LAST HOCKEY GAME OF SEASON
The 1923 hockey season will close in Boston tonight, when a formation of players picked from the local clubs plays the New Haven Hockey Club at the Arena. The all-star sextet will contain many of the champion Boston Athletic Association team in its lineup. New Haven will use its regular lineup that it has used during the season.

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AMERICAN BODY WILL MEET SOON

Preparations for Olympics Will Then Get Under Way

NEW YORK, March 31.—Active preparation for the Olympic Games of 1924 is expected to begin in earnest April 18, when the executive committee of the American Olympic Committee will meet in this city and take up plans for increasing the membership of that body from 500 to 1000, and details of the program for the United States for participation in the 1924 games will be perfected.

The committee, it is said, also will formally request all national sports governing organizations to discourage international competition in athletics this year and concentrate upon development of talent for the Olympic Games. This step was forecast several days ago by W. C. Froust of Boston, president of the Amateur Athletic Union, who advised against acceptance of invitations for American track and field stars to compete in international meets scheduled this summer in Sweden and France.

Plans for a campaign to raise funds to send the American team to Paris 1924 will be discussed by the committee. Details concerning the housing of athletes in France have been put in the hands of a special committee, of which Col. R. M. Thompson of New York is chairman. This committee will visit Paris in July to examine conditions at first hand.

The calendar of events for the eighth Olympiad, made public yesterday, reveals that competition will begin in January, 1924, with a program of winter sports, and close on July 27. Track and field events, climax of the games, will begin July 5. The program follows:

Jan. 20 to Feb. 5—Winter sports at Chamouilly.
May 2 to 10—Rugby.
May 15 to June 5—Football.
June 10 to July 4—Polo.
June 21 to 29—Target shooting and trap-shooting.
June 23—Fete commemorative of thirtieth anniversary of establishment of the Olympic Games; ceremony at Notre Dame Cathedral in the morning and at the Sorbonne in the evening.
June 28 to July 8—Fencing.
July 6 to 12—Opening of Stadium, parade of nations and athletics.
July 10 to 13—Wrestling.
July 12 to 14—Tennis.
July 13 to 17—Pentathlon.
July 13 to 20—Law tennis.
July 13 to 20—Swimming.
July 15 to 20—Boxing.
July 17 to 22—Gymnastics.
July 20 to 24—Weight lifting.
July 21 to 27—Equestrian games.
July 22 to 27—Baseball.
July 24 to 27—Yacht races.
July 27—Closing of games; distribution of prizes.
July 28 to 30—Meeting of Olympic committees.

WASHINGTON AND LEE WINS

LEXINGTON, Va., March 31.—The Washington and Lee University nine defeated the Amherst College baseball team, 10 to 5, here yesterday. Amherst was unable to hold an early lead of two runs obtained in the first inning on an error and a home run by Woodruff, who led the losers in hitting. Washington and Lee scored three runs in the third and fourth innings and from then on was never headed. The score by innings:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
W & L	0	0	3	0	2	1	1	1	1	10	13	3
Amherst	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	6	4

Batteries: Luckey, McClam and Frew; Lute, Perry and Warner.

C. C. FELL IS DEFEATED

LONDON, March 31.—(By The Associated Press)—C. C. Fell, of New York, was eliminated in the semifinal of the amateur racquetball championship today, after a hard match, by E. E. Baerlein of England, former champion. The score was 12-15, 15-8, 17-14, 15-9.

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Players Demand a Representation

Major League Association Asks for Member on Commission

CHICAGO, March 31 (United Press)—Major league baseball players, through their "union," today demanded representation on the National Commission, the chief ruling body of the game. The commission is now composed of ex-Judge K. M. Landis, national commissioner; B. B. Johnson, president of the American League, and J. A. Heydler, president of the National League. The demand says:

"You have made the laws and regulations binding upon the ballplayers without the players being given a voice in the creation of laws governing them. You have set the terms of the players' contracts and have passed upon all vital baseball problems which directly affect the players, and rendered decisions without the advice and counsel of the players."

"At a meeting of the executive board of the Players' Association it was decided that the best means to secure co-operation of both players and owners and to make for a peaceable understanding and to insure the best possible baseball for the public, was to have the players represented on your body. In this way it was thought friction could be avoided and interests on both sides reconciled."

The National Commission was asked to take the matter up for "early consideration."

The resolution asks that the Players' Association be given a "seat, a voice and a vote on the National Commission, with full power to participate in all of its business and sessions."

Important Steps Taken at Meeting

Billiardists Propose Affiliation With Amateur Associations

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, March 31.—Steps were taken by the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players, at its annual meeting, held at the Liederkranz Club, last night, that may be of far-reaching importance to the game of billiards throughout the world. A final action was taken, proposals by the directors to affiliate not only with the National Amateur Athletic Federation but with the American Olympic Association, were most favorably received, and the matter referred back with power to carry on further negotiations.

The associations of France and Holland are already in touch with the American association, as both of these nations play the American game to a great extent, as does Japan. But with the English play entirely different, no steps as yet have been taken to make billiards one of the Olympic sports, and until that is done there is little chance of foreign competition on the Olympic scale. An attempt has been made to acclimate Snooker, which is one of the English games, but it has made little progress.

Francis Dray of the Liederkranz Club, of New York, has been re-elected president of the association, with G. R. Collins, of the Illinois Athletic Club, Chicago, vice-president; J. P. Allen, of the New York Athletic Club, secretary and G. Rudolph of the Liederkranz Club, treasurer. Delegates-at-large to the executive committee, in addition to the officers, are J. R. Johann and J. R. Beardsley, New York, and Dr. C. P. Matthews, Brooklyn.

The preparation of a schedule for next year's championships, as well as other matters of similar character, were left to the executive committee. Most of the member clubs were represented, either in person or by proxy.

NORTH CAROLINA WINS, 8 TO 3

RALEIGH, N. C., March 31.—The North Carolina State College baseball team defeated the United States Naval Academy, 8 to 2, here yesterday. The collegians outdid the Navy batsmen two to one. Systematic batting on the part of North Carolina brought in four runs in the eighth inning, while Curtis, last year's slugger for the collegians, replacing Hill in the fourth, finished the game, allowing the Navy only one hit in four and two-thirds innings. The score by innings:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
N. C. State	2	0	0	1	1	0	4	0	0	8	12	1
Navy	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	6	4

Batteries: Curtis and Paulk; Peterson and Zimmerman. Umpire—Kearney. Time—1h. 50m.

SYRACUSE TRACK MEN WIN

BLACKSBURG, Va., March 31.—Syracuse University defeated Virginia Polytechnic Institute here yesterday in a dual track meet, 91 to 35. The locals were held to two first places, Potts winning the javelin and Smith the pole vault. The visitors were especially strong in the dashes, and Allan Woodring exhibited the finest piece of running seen on the field in years.

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IOWA STATE CLOSES BRILLIANT SEASON

Defeats Pennsylvania State College Team in Big Wrestling Meet at Ames, 15 to 6

AMES, Iowa, March 31 (Special)—Iowa State College wrestling team, Western Intercollegiate Gymnastic, Penciling and Wrestling Association state champions, defeated Pennsylvania State College here last night, 15 to 6, in the most important intercollegiate wrestling meet of the year.

Capt. B. D. Evans '23 of Penn State, eastern collegiate champion of the 145-pound class, lost to P. C. Shepard '23, two weeks ago Shepard won the premier honors in the western association. During the main bout neither man was put on the mat. In the first overtime period the Iowa State man was put underneath, but he soon reversed the advantage and secured enough time behind to win by a margin of 45 seconds. Evans put up a fine battle and had the better of the second overtime session.

All of the matches were won on decisions. Penn State secured its six points in the 135 and 155-pound classes in the former match, K. K. Naito '24 had a time advantage of 1m. 3s. on H. H. Bowen '23, the Iowa State captain. W. W. Carithers '23, Iowa State, won a decision in the 175-pound class over H. E. Park '23, Penn State. Park was the aggressor throughout the match and had almost pinned Smith's shoulders to the mat when time was called.

At the close of the meet it was announced that Joseph Greer '26, who had just won his match in the heavyweight class from J. W. Burdian '24, had been elected captain of the Iowa State team for the next year. The summary:

115-Pound Class—E. J. Conrad, Iowa State, defeated R. S. Lehman, Penn State, by decision. Advantage—Iowa, 10-6.
125-Pound Class—A. L. Louisa, Iowa State, defeated G. M. Richards, Penn State, by decision. Advantage—Iowa, 10-6.
135-Pound Class—K. K. Naito, Penn State, defeated H. H. Bowen, Iowa State, by decision. Advantage—Iowa, 10-6.
145-Pound Class—F. C. Shepard, Iowa State, defeated B. D. Evans, Penn State, by decision. Advantage—Iowa, 10-6.
155-Pound Class—J. A. Parthorne, Penn State, defeated W. W. Carithers, Iowa State, by decision. Advantage—Iowa, 10-6.
175-Pound Class—M. W. Smith, Iowa State, defeated H. E. Park, Penn State, by decision. Advantage—Iowa, 10-6.
Heavyweight Class—J. Greer, Iowa State, defeated J. W. Burdian, Penn State, by decision. Advantage—Iowa, 10-6.

POLAND TO COMPETE FOR BALLOON CUP

BRUSSELS, Belgium, March 31 (By The Associated Press)—A record-breaking entry of 21 balloons for the Gordon Bennett Cup race next September includes one nation which has never participated in an aerial race and which did not exist when the cup was given for competition, namely, Poland.

United States, Belgium, France, Italy, Spain, and Switzerland each have three balloons entered; England has two and Poland one. A Russian entry was refused.

Lieut. Ernest de Muyter, Belgium's premier pilot and twice winner of the Gordon Bennett Cup, will make an effort to win it for a third time this year and thus bring the trophy to Belgium definitely.

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HILLS AWARDED A MAJOR LETTER

Only Princeton Athlete to Win One During Winter Season

PRINCETON, N. J., March 31.—Seven minor-sport teams and two freshman combinations were recipients of the awards at the hands of the Princeton Athletic Committee yesterday. Only one varsity "P" was given, and that to R. G. Hills '25 of Washington, who broke the world's record for the indoor shot put. The water-polo team was awarded championship minor-sport "P's," and this same award also to D. S. Sheldon '23 and Otto Crouse '24, who won Intercollegiate Gymnasium championships; C. C. Moser '24 for winning the intercollegiate fancy dive and Ridenour Raymond '24 for placing second in the "Big Three" cross-country run. The awards were as follows:

Varsity "P"—R. G. Hills '25, Washington. For Water Polo (Minor Sport Championship "P")—Robert Buchner '23, New York; P. W. Danforth '23, Buffalo; G. D. Donald '23, Brooklyn; A. S. Hardin '23, Ithaca; N. Y. H. L. Hilgarter Jr. '23, Austin, Tex.; J. W. Johnson '23, Plainfield, N. J.; R. A. Newby '24, Washington; F. M. Otto Crouse '24, Bloomfield.

For Intercollegiate Gymnasium Championship—D. S. Sheldon '23, Bloomfield. For Intercollegiate Fancy Diving Championship—C. C. Moser '24, New York City. For Intercollegiate Water Polo Championship—L. M. Bergen '24, Chicago; P. Dickinson '23, Binghamton, N. Y.; J. H. Jefferies '23, Philadelphia; N. Y. S. Gann '23, Ithaca; J. K. Kline '24, Rockville Center, L. I.; A. F. Loeb '24, Atlantic City; R. N. McCaul '23, Minneapolis; J. T. McCall '23, Philadelphia; A. J. Seidensticker '23, Princeton; R. H. Wallace '23, Newcastle, England.

Hockey Letters—C. E. Davis Jr. '25, Albany; J. A. Gleason '24, Lexington, Ind.; W. W. James Jr. '24, Princeton; J. H. Jewett '23, New York City; L. G. Nerrie '24, New York; W. S. Scull '23, Bryn Mawr, Pa.; E. C. Stout Jr. '23, South Orange, N. J.; Howell Van Gerbig '24, New York City; A. C. Wall '24, West Orange, N. J.

Swimming Letters—W. W. Butterworth '25, New Orleans; L. A. Draper '25, DuPont, N. C.; P. Dickinson '23, Binghamton, N. Y.; M. D. Hardin Jr. '25, Ithaca, N. Y.; N. S. Hazleton '25, Milwaukee; R. S. Hayes '25, Montclair, N. J.; W. S. Powers '23, Englewood, N. J.; E. G. Prime '25, Yonkers, N. Y.; Winthrop Townbridge '25, Brooklyn; A. G. Weigand '23, New Orleans.

Gymnastic Letters—C. W. Webster '23, St. Louis; Otto Crouse '24, Brooklyn; R. N. Dupue '25, Newark, N. J.; J. K. Ewing '24, New York; J. L. Linton G. Holmes '25, McDonough, Ind.; E. P. Luquer '23, Mount Kisco, N. Y.; H. W. Parker '25, Philadelphia; J. J. Post '24, South Orange, N. J.; D. S. Sheldon '23, Bloomfield, N. J.; J. C. Spaulding '23, New Rochelle, N. Y.; J. T. McCall '23, Philadelphia; H. C. Koof '23, Buffalo; E. E. Bentine '24, Brooklyn; H. C. Willett '24, Washington; C. W. Webster '23, St. Louis.

JAPANESE TENNIS STARS TO SAIL SOON

NEW YORK, March 31.—M. Fukuda, member of the Japanese 1923 Davis Cup tennis team, will sail from Yokohama April 14 and is expected in New York early in May, the United States Lawn Tennis Association announced yesterday.

Fukuda, Seichiro Kashio, and Zenzo Shimizu probably will compose the Japanese team which will meet Canada in the first round, according to Shimizu, who is now in the United States. Ichio Kumagae also may play, he said.

Fukuda is a graduate of Waseba University, Japan, and holds the singles title of his country.

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1/2

PREMIER IS CENTER OF INTEREST IN JUGOSLAVIAN ELECTIONS

Nicholas Pashitch Has Been Since 1906 Either Titular Head or Leader in a Succession of Radical Governments

By CRAWFORD PRICE
Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 15.—The general elections which are taking place throughout Yugoslavia this month bid fair to mark a definite step forward in the constitutional organization of the kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes.

Four-fifths of the population of Yugoslavia are banded together in a co-operative movement called the Zadruga.

A Trial of Strength

Of greater international importance will be the result of the trial of strength between the forces of centralism and regional autonomy. The Serbs are all for the system of centralized government, which triumphed at the last elections, but in Croatia there are strong and growing forces in favor of a confederation which would accord complete regional autonomy to Serbia, Croatia, and Slovenia respectively. The probabilities are that we shall witness a second victory for the centralized idea, with certain sections of the Croats taking a more important place in a coalition government.

There is an interesting personal touch to these elections, for it is probable that they will witness the exit from political life of Nicholas Pashitch, the veteran Serbian statesman who was one of the outstanding figures of the World War, and who has thus far survived the attempts of a host of political and personal enemies to oust him from office. In this event, there will pass out of the news columns of the press a statesman whose history is that of modern Serbia.

Conflict With Obrenovitch Dynasty

Pashitch was born in eastern Serbia in 1846, and at an early age proceeded to Zurich, where he qualified as an engineer. In Switzerland he imbibed socialist and revolutionary ideals, and on returning to Serbia he devoted himself to the fight against autocracy in home politics and Austrophilism in foreign affairs. This program inevitably brought him into sharp conflict with the Obrenovitch dynasty, and he varied periods of office with terms of imprisonment and exile.

In 1883, following an anti-dynastic insurrection in the Timok Province, he was condemned to death, but succeeded in fleeing the country. Pashitch first took political office in 1881. He formed his first cabinet in 1906, from which date he has been either the titular head or the ruling spirit of a succession of radical governments. Tall of stature and of patriarchal appearance, Pashitch is no doctrinaire or theorist, but an essentially

practical man, a subtle diplomat, and a born political "boss." At home he has been a thorough patriot and democrat; in foreign affairs, an ardent Russophile and an advocate of a close understanding between the Balkan peoples. His success in the field of diplomacy has always been somewhat difficult to explain, for he had no professional training, and his knowledge of foreign tongues, except Russian, was rudimentary; but he is flexible and patient, to which gifts might be added a quick sense of impending danger, an almost feminine intuition, and on occasions, an invaluable ability to discuss a given subject at interminable length without divulging his real opinion or intentions.

JUGOSLAV AMITY BECOMES GENERAL

Relations Satisfactory With Austria, Italy, Albania

BELGRADE, March 5 (Special Correspondence).—Recently Dr. Seipel, Chancellor of the Austrian Republic, visited Belgrade together with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Grunberger, in order to settle with Yugoslavia some discussed question. The Austrian statesmen were received very cordially both by official and unofficial circles.

After the completion of business there was issued an official communiqué which roughly read as follows: "On the occasion of the visit of the Austrian statesmen all topical questions were discussed and full unanimity of view was manifested on both sides. The result of this exchange of opinions gives guarantee that the good relations already existing between the two neighboring states will in the future develop in a still more cordial and friendly manner."

The Austrian statesmen left yesterday, when a representative of King Alexander presented them with an autographed photo of the King. The relations of Yugoslavia with the neighboring countries are gradually becoming better and better. Relations with Austria were settled during the recent visit; a short time ago the Santa Margherita treaty with Italy was acceded to; relations with Albania are developing more and more favorably, and the so-called neutral zone which gave rise to misunderstanding was abolished a few days since. There now remain only Hungary and Bulgaria with which to settle accounts, and it is to be hoped that the difficulties with these two countries will also disappear.

Dutch Prohibitionists Secure Favorable Interpretation of Law

Netherlands Supreme Court Decision Compels Labor Minister to Modify His View of Act

THE HAGUE, March 7 (Special Correspondence).—The Minister of Labor recently showed an important change in his attitude toward the prohibition question by acquiescing in the interpretation of an article of the Spirits Restriction Act by the High Council of the Netherlands, the supreme judicial body in this country.

The interpretation of that act was favorable to prohibition, and the minister had, until then, always tried to maintain a less "dry" interpretation. Anyhow the constant and unflinching decision of the High Council convinced him that further opposition was futile. The following summary of the facts shows how this change was brought about.

Restriction on Sale of Alcohol

The local prohibition committee of the city of Leiden requested the municipality of that town, in May, 1922, to prohibit all retail trade in alcohol in restaurants and inns from Saturday noon until Sunday midnight. A number of local societies had given their adherence to this request, while Roman Catholic traders, industrialists and restaurant keepers had strongly protested.

On July 10, 1922, the Burgomaster and aldermen of the city advised the municipal council of the town to decline the request of the prohibitionists. The arguments put forward were lack of control to enforce the proposed order, difficulty of punishing delinquents, and unfairness in regard to inkeepers.

But there was also a specific Dutch argument, which, perhaps, was weightier in this case than the rest. Burgomaster and aldermen thought that the order, if accepted, would only remain in force a very short time, as the Crown most probably would consider it in conflict with Article 7 of the Spirits Restriction Act, and consequently it would be annulled.

Holidays to Be Dry

This article authorized—according to the interpretation of the Crown—the municipalities to prohibit the retail trade of spirits on certain days, when a reasonable expectation existed that abuse of strong drinks would be made—on national holidays, days when drawings for the militia are being held, and similar occasions. Therefore, if the municipality of Leiden desired to uphold the proposed order, it had to prove that every Saturday and Sunday abuse of spirits was being made. According to the police authorities, this was not the case. Annulment of the order was under these circumstances almost certain.

The municipal council, however, did not accept the above-mentioned arguments, and by a vote of 15 against 19 agreed to the proposed regulation. This decision was made on Sept. 25, 1922. Nearly five months later, on Feb. 17, the Nieuwe Rotterdamsche

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You'll like it.

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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

Lord Berners' New Comic Opera
to Be Performed at Monte Carlo

By G. JEAN-AUBRY

LONDON, March 16.—Among the young British composers of today, there is not a more singular figure than Lord Berners. This member of the English aristocracy represents, together with Arthur Bliss—and in a quite different direction—the most advanced musical tendencies of the Great Britain of today. Neither his name nor his work is as widely known in English musical circles as are those of Arnold Bax, John Ireland or Eugene Goossens, but he is one of those who meet with the greatest sympathy on the continent; one of those whose work, although completely unknown as yet, has already aroused a great desire for more.

Lord Berners has lived a considerable period of his life outside his native country, traveling for pleasure, occupying various posts in the diplomatic service abroad, or studying musical technique in Germany, Italy, and France. I made his acquaintance some five years ago, when he was secretary to the British Embassy in Rome, and, not having succeeded in his title at that time, still bore his family name of Gerald Tyrwhitt. Both Alfredo Casella and Igor Stravinsky had spoken to me with interest about the musical gifts of the young man who had submitted his first essays in composition to them. Not that he was a very young man, for he had passed his thirtieth year; but he had slowly and patiently given his future work time to ripen not only by a serious study of past and present musical works, but by a constant enriching of his literary culture, of his knowledge of the fine arts, and of his reflections on the world in which he lived.

A Born Musician

In the course of a few years, Lord Berners published successfully the "Three Little Funeral Marches," the "Fragments Psychologiques," and the "Valse Bourgeoise" for piano; three sets of songs to English, French, and German words, respectively; "Three Pieces" for orchestra, and the great "Fantaisie Espagnole." These works, although they at first revealed Stravinsky's influence, nevertheless showed strong personality, a great and ever-growing ingenuity of orchestration, a fine wit naturally inclined towards humorous and pleasantly satirical expression; in short, they were plainly the product of a born musician and not of a mere amateur, as his title might induce those to believe who have not studied his published work.

Lord Berners passes part of each year in Italy, and when in England, he frequently lives in retirement at his country seat. Opportunities of meeting him are thus somewhat scarce. I succeeded in tracing him to his residence in Belgravia, where he occasionally stays for short periods. There I found this very modern composer in a room where he was surrounded by some specimens of old painting, and where I noticed a clavichord. It is true that the table in the center held piles of recent books and reviews, while some manuscript pages on the piano at once betrayed my host's occupation.

The New Comic Opera

"Were you satisfied," I asked him, "with the recent performance of your 'Fantaisie Espagnole' at the Colonne concerts in Paris?"

"I was not there," he replied, "for I knew nothing about the performance beforehand. Nobody had told me of it, and I was left in ignorance until, passing through Paris some time later, I was enlightened by several young French composers who are good enough to be interested in my work and to find it to their liking. These young people are my strangers to the interest M. Serge de Diaghileff, the director of the Russian Ballet, takes in my latest work."

"Is it 'Le Carrosse du Saint Sacrement' you are referring to?"

"Precisely. Last year I showed you some fragments of this comic opera, which is now finished. I have just revised the orchestration, and the piano score is in the engraver's hands. Serge de Diaghileff, who has not seen it yet, but to whom it has been warmly spoken of, has asked me to reserve the first performance for him, to be given in the course of a season he proposes to organize at Monte Carlo next year. You know that it is intended to make of Monte Carlo a kind of new Bayreuth, a sort of musical Mecca, where, on a stage of modest proportions, new works of exceptional value in the domain of opera and ballet are to be produced. The new Prince of Monaco is keenly interested in music, and Serge de Diaghileff is, as we all know, a man capable of organizing remarkable undertakings."

"We have thus still several months to wait until we may hear 'Le Carrosse' although what I have already heard of it has made me very anxious to see it performed. But tell me, how did it occur to you to choose just that charming little satirical play of Prosper Mérimée's, which has long fallen into oblivion?"

"Do not imagine that the success of 'Carmen' had anything to do with it."

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nor that the fact that I had already shown a certain taste for Spanish subjects accounts for my going to the works of Mérimée in search of something that might lend itself to a musical setting. The real motive is much more simple. One evening, in Paris, some friends took me to the Théâtre du Vieux Colombine where 'Le Carrosse du Saint Sacrement' was being played. I was at once fascinated by the grace, the spirit and the character of this little work, and by the possibilities it offers to a musician. Those to whom I mentioned my views did not seem to be easily convinced of its musical resources, and you yourself, if I remember, . . .

"It is true that a piece whose charm lies almost entirely in word and dialogue, where the action, materially speaking, is reduced to the very sim-



Lord Berners

plest expression, did not seem to me particularly suitable for musical treatment. I foresaw the necessity for enormous cuts.

"They were inevitable, and I have made them; but I do not think that I have unduly ill-treated Mérimée. If you like, I will let you hear the work."

I certainly did not refuse such a suggestion, and Lord Berners sat down at the piano for an hour to play the whole opera, here and there giving me details of his orchestration.

"Although this is a comic opera, or, if you prefer it, a comédie musicale, I have laid aside the traditional overture or prelude, the utility of which I fail to see. Possibly, in works like Wagner's where the action is greatly slowed down, there may be no objection to, and perhaps an advantage in, preparing the hearer by putting him into the necessary 'Stimmung'; but in a short work, where the action is rapid and where it is essential that all flagging and dragging should be avoided, why waste time over a prelude? My musical comedy is contained strictly between the rise and the fall of the curtain. As regards style, you will see that I have not adhered to the old tradition of different acts and scenes following each other, and bound together by the turns of the intrigue; Mérimée's comedy unfolds itself in too continuous and concise a manner not to induce me to follow its line by a musical development that is held to-

gether in the style of a symphonic poem. . . .

"I must hasten to tell you that the orchestration is rather light, as it should be in a work of this type: I have used an orchestra in groups of two, without any unusual instruments, unless you would describe the double bassoon as such; there is little percussion, and the score is rather difficult to perform to perfection, because of the successive entries, particularly of the wind instruments, which must be played very accurately."

"Vocally, the work is easy and free from strain; the part of the Vice-King requires a baritone with a good voice and natural histrionic power, while that of La Périhole needs not only an accomplished singer, but an experienced comédienne, a combination which it will perhaps be more difficult to find. But it is the part of a coquette, a part that always greatly attracts actresses and singers. The other three rôles are easy, but you will judge for yourself."

The work is in truth a delightful one, full of verve, refinement and tact. The Spanish color itself is most charac-

Mme. Eva Gauthier,
an Internationalist of
the Musical World

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

NEW YORK, March 26.—WHETHER Mme. Eva Gauthier, the soprano, ever took lessons of the vocal masters of a particular city in Europe to such an extent that she could be called a representative of this or that school, I am unable to say. Whether, for instance, she got so much of her instruction in Paris that she may be classified as a French singer, I shall forgo trying to declare. Whenever I have met her, so many more significant matters have come in for discussion that I have never asked her about that. But I know she appeared in the character of the boy, Ynold, in Debussy's 'Pelléas et Mélisande' when that piece was first taken from the Opéra-Comique in Paris to Covent Garden in London in the summer season of 1909; and so I should suppose she must have some understanding of French tradition, even if she does not count herself one of its special and authentic exemplars.

Belongs to No Locality

This point I think I ought at least to refer to, because people like to be sure to know something about the education of a performer whose work has attracted their notice. For my part, however, I am disposed to accept her technical accomplishments without question, and I am less interested in the training she has received from teachers than in the knowledge and proficiency she has acquired by private study and research. The impressive fact to me is that Mme. Gauthier belongs to no particular locality, in spite of having made her headquarters in New York for the past eight years; and that she has become a good deal more than a singer, though I am well aware that her actual work since 1917 has consisted almost wholly in the presentation of modern songs.

To follow the story of her activities from the time of her début, you would need, truly, to take your atlas down from the shelf; but you would have to turn the leaves farther than merely to the maps of Europe and the United States. For Mme. Gauthier has never permitted her view of art to coincide with the boundaries of a country, or even with the limits of a continent. Quite otherwise, she has treated it as an inheritance of every country and as a pursuit common to all continents.

Figure of General World of Music

Wherefore, instead of attempting to assign nationality to the soprano—or call her mezzo-soprano or even contralto, if you like—I shall regard her as a figure in the general world of music. A reason I can offer for doing so which may convince some persons is that she has lately been chosen one of the directors of the American section for the celebration to be held at Salzburg next August, in connection with the Mozart Festival. A reason I can offer which I trust will convince others is that she talks about music in something like universal terms. By way of answering certain questions which I asked her a few days ago concerning her activities as traveler, investigator, collaborator and performer, Mme. Gauthier said:

"Fourteen years ago, when I was appearing in Europe, I knew nothing about the modern musical movement beyond what I got from 'Pelléas et Mélisande.' I was familiar only with what Debussy had done. Soon after taking part in the English production of his opera, I went to the Orient; and I was one of the first singers to go there from Europe and study their musical system and read their song lore. I spent the greater part of my time on the island of Java."

"In fact I was in Java for five years, and during that period I learned something about the languages used by the islanders and studied their musical system and read their song lore. I

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Mme. Eva Gauthier

From drawing by Henry Caro-Delvalle

sang there, too, with accompaniment of native instruments, which belong to the string, wind, brass and percussion families, though they differ in structure from western instruments. I was privileged to study with the best Javanese musicians, some of whom are very learned. According to methods employed there, it takes two voices to perform a song—one to chant the melody and the other to speak the words. The singing, therefore, is merely a tone color in the ensemble, and the singer's voice counts as another instrument in the orchestra. Usually the tunes for the voice are made to fit into the pentatonic scale. Sometimes, though, the airs have a more complex ground-work, as when they are of Hindu mold, in which case you will find quarter-tones prevailing.

Advent in America

"Well, I left the Orient in the second year of the war and came to the United States. I told you that at the beginning of my travels I knew nothing about the modern musical movement outside of Debussy's 'Pelléas et Mélisande'; and of course I knew no more when my journeying was over. I had never heard a note of Ravel. But when I came to New York in 1915, I attended an orchestral concert given by Walter Damrosch, at which Ravel's 'Daphnis Et Chloé' ballet music was played. I thought I recognized in it an Oriental influence, and I felt certain that the composer had heard somewhere or other the music of Java. Indeed, I became aware that the modern movement signified largely the application of Oriental ideas to western uses."

"I scarcely saw, however, to what service I could put the Oriental ma-

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People's Opera
Success in Berlin

By WILLIAM HENRY CHAMBERLIN

GERMAN musical undertakings must be counted among the chief sufferings from the general poverty of the country and the steadily shrinking value of the mark. The Philharmonic, the most celebrated orchestra in Berlin, is able to continue its performances only because of help received from America. The Staats-Oper, or State Opera, is also partly sustained by foreign contributions, enforced by charging foreigners five times the regular admission price. The way of the individual artist becomes increasingly hard; and during the last few months there has been a noteworthy exodus of the more fortunate of these artists to America and other countries where money is still something more than a scrap of paper.

In the midst of this general depression, however, one ambitious experiment in the field of popular opera has met with conspicuous success. This is the Grosse Volks-Oper, or Great People's Opera, an organization which gives nightly operatic performances in the large Theater des Westens. The Volks-Oper, in a certain sense, grew out of the war. The entertainments given by notable artists and musical comedies at the front developed a new taste for classical music among many of the soldiers, and this was an essential factor in creating a potential public for a new venture in Berlin operatic presentations. The older opera houses were already crowded with regular patrons, and moreover, the majority of the returned soldiers could not afford to pay the prices which prevail at the Staats-Oper and the Deutsches Opernhaus in Charlottenburg.

So Herr Lange, who had long been associated with the musical life of Germany, conceived the idea of building an opera house large enough to present credible performances at moderate prices. The capital for such an enterprise was lacking; and Lange set out to raise it in the most democratic possible way, by popular subscription. The Volks-Oper stock company was formed, and the purchase of shares entitled the holders to seats at the performances of the company at reduced rates. The response to this appeal was remarkably widespread, and the company was able to proceed to more ambitious plans. Its first performances were given in halls in the southern part of Berlin. Now it has been able to install itself in the Theater des Westens, where it offers a repertoire including practically all the classical German, French and Italian operas. The great people's opera house still remains a project of the future; but its realization comes steadily nearer as the sales of stock continue to mount. The Volks-Oper is now a recognized and important factor in the musical life of Berlin.

Among the artists one often hears in the Theater des Westens are two former members of the Metropolitan Opera Company, Melane Kurt and Otto Goritz. Melane Kurt often appears in the rôle of Brünnhilde. Her strong, clear voice is also admirably suited to the heroine's part in "Fidelio," which has been given with unusual frequency in Berlin this winter.

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"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1923

Editorials

WHETHER or not it be true, as some economists contend, that high tariff walls tend to cause international ill-will and finally war, certain it is that the last war has caused a number of protective tariff walls, in Europe as well as in the United States. As a rule, the first thing the smaller European nations have done on gaining their independence has been to set up high customs duties, both for the purpose of collecting revenue for their empty coffers and to promote industries with an eye to their military value. To the payment of foreign debts, often contracted for war matériel, the income from the customs has been pledged, so that in many instances international credit has been based, not on natural productivity, but on maintenance of the protective system. As the normal exchange of goods has decreased, general impoverishment has resulted. No country is absolutely self-sufficient, but each possesses advantages in the production of certain goods, which it must trade for what it needs but cannot well manufacture or raise. This business stagnation has stimulated the conclusion of special treaties giving reciprocal reductions in rates on goods most needed.

A case in point is that of Italy and Switzerland. The main normal Swiss imports from Italy include silk, cotton thread, meats, fresh vegetables, lemons, other fresh fruits and grapes. In exchange, Switzerland is able to export to Italy machinery, shoes, watches, hardware, silk ribbons, cotton cloth, chocolate, and condensed milk. Throughout the war the value of goods exchanged rose steadily, but in 1921 both countries, wishing to gain revenue, as well as to retain new industries that had sprung up during the war, adopted new high protective tariffs, and the trade across the border fell off to an astonishing degree. The value of Italian goods imported into Switzerland dropped from 325,000,000 francs in 1920 to 199,500,000 in 1921, while that of Swiss goods exported to Italy fell from 166,000,000 francs in 1920 to 74,000,000 in 1921. The higher exchange value of the Swiss franc had already cut down Swiss exports to Italy from the high-water mark of 208,500,000 francs in 1919. In the sale of machinery the inflation of the German mark had also enabled German manufacturers to underbid the Swiss on the Italian market.

A commercial treaty, containing a "most favored nation" clause, meaning that neither country would give better concessions to any other, had already been signed between Switzerland and Italy in 1904. Upon the denunciation of Italy, it was to expire in 1917, but every three months it was renewed until the end of January this year. The decrease in trade showed that a new treaty was necessary, if either country was to continue the most profitable business relations with the other and if the two governments were to enjoy the maximum possible of revenue. In Oct. 25, 1922, delegates met at Zurich for the conclusion of a new pact. This was signed on Jan. 27, becoming operative Feb. 20.

Being the fruit of some pretty close bargaining, the new treaty does not satisfy the hopes of manufacturers and traders on either side. It is conceived with the thought of give and take, and as time goes on may be improved. The essential is that by mutual concessions it permits the resumption of business. The Swiss representatives found that since the advent of the Fascist Government the Italian manufacturers had stronger official backing, which aided in delaying the final agreement. Italy is also negotiating a commercial treaty with France, another strong protectionist country. If the European continent is ever to recover its economic well-being, it must renounce tariff barriers with military aims and causes, and permit the peoples to produce what they are best fitted for and then exchange commodities with each other.

AMONG those of his own race, the Negro of the United States has no more sincere and unselfish friend than Dr. Robert R. Moton, successor to Booker T. Washington as president of Tuskegee Institute. Dr. Moton knows the weaknesses and shortcomings of his people, but he realizes, as well, their capabilities and their possibilities. It is indicative of the characteristics and methods of this leader among his fellows that he gives considerate attention to the progress they have made and are making, and that he seeks to encourage them by commending their industry and fortitude rather than by emphasizing and magnifying their failures.

There is much in the record of the past half-century or more upon which to base Dr. Moton's forecast of greater accomplishment in the future. It is not forgotten that the Negro, speaking collectively, is often unmindful of his own economic welfare. Centuries of servitude tended to make him dependent and improvident. Thus it seems more or less paradoxical to state that the remarkable progress of the race since the day of emancipation is traceable more directly to co-operation among its members than to the mixed paternalism exercised in their behalf by their white neighbors and friends. Dr. Moton cheerfully and generously acknowledges, on behalf of those for whom he speaks, the helpful consideration shown by the southern people for the Negro. But the patronizing solicitude displayed has not been the reconstructing and redeeming influence which has advanced a race from abject ignorance and dependency to a position which probably has never been attained by any other subject people in so short a time.

Dr. Moton calls the attention, not only of his own people, but of the people of the Nation as a whole, to

the fact that since the year 1866 the number of Negroes owning their own homes in the United States has increased from 12,000 in that year to 650,000 at the present time. In the year following the close of the Civil War, 290,000 farms in the country were being operated by Negroes, whereas members of that race today own and till approximately 1,000,000 farms. In the same period the number of business institutions conducted by Negroes has increased from 2100 to 60,000.

This is a record of material progress perhaps unequalled in history. It is one for which all the people of the great Nation in which the story has been written should be grateful. But over and beyond this achievement is the intellectual enlightenment which has come to the Negroes. Perhaps they have advanced in mental more than in material attainment. They have been alert in their search for that knowledge which would bring to them a better understanding of the problems which they must meet and solve. Equipped, originally, with a crude philosophy but slightly removed from blinding superstition, they have gradually aided in an emancipation which is destined finally to free them from a bondage more terrible than that from which they escaped at so great a cost.

But it should be remembered, when it is attempted to parcel out credits for this accomplishment, that the Negroes themselves are, more than any others, responsible for their own advancement. The Booker Washingtons and the Dr. Motons stand out conspicuously as the designers and shapers of the progress of their people, but along with these there have been, as there are today, hundreds and probably thousands of intelligent and unselfish Negroes who should share whatever public recognition is due. They work with no thought of reward, but with the hope that by practicing and teaching true co-operation among their fellows the whole mass may be advanced in the scale of human progress. Dr. Moton courteously gives credit to his generous white friends. His white friends as courteously and sincerely express their appreciation of the efforts which Dr. Moton and those who have stood with him in his great work have been making.

It is not only the ingrained optimist who can look around the British Empire and see clear signs of a lessening of that menacing centrifugal force which, not long ago and at several points, threatened its continued cohesion. It seems but yesterday, indeed, that the western world was shaking a doubtful head over what promised to follow sharply on the heels of the self-determination chorus. Nothing in the memory of living men had stirred such far-flung

discontent, exhibited in various forms of recalcitrancy to established political forms. But today's story is noticeably different and vastly better. Ireland, to be sure, continues to exhibit trouble, but in decreasing degree, and England's self is no longer accused as at once cause and continuance. Egypt continues sullen, but by no means the danger it was a short year ago, and the Sudanese difference (at the heart of the delay in perfecting autonomy plans) gives promise of being cleared away in a near future. South Africa has emphatically refused separation. India is calmer than it has been since 1918.

Three factors may be recognized as having worked toward this last-mentioned, desirable development. The patient and impartial firmness of the Government has begun to tell. A general settling down has followed. And the extremists have split among themselves. At the autumn elections of this very year they propose to settle their contest and every index is for a vote strikingly larger than that cast at the initial balloting three years ago, which is quite the same thing as saying that there is a decidedly increased interest in the diarchy machinery, and that, in turn, can mean only a better test of its practicability.

Both native parties now are beginning to set their rival claims before the voters. The more moderate group, composed of practically the whole membership of the Legislative Assembly, has taken stand on a platform amounting to a "dominion-status" demand: the Governor-General no longer would be under the control of a Secretary of State for India, would himself direct foreign policy and command the troops, and all executives, provincial or central, would be responsible to their several legislative councils of the assembly. This section of opinion is led by Sir Taj Bahadur Sapra and that Srinivasa Sastri who figured both at the Washington Arms Conference and through his mission to the British Dominions to present the case of his fellows for rights of immigration and residence. These gentlemen are working together in opposition to "the Left." The radicals of this circle follow C. R. Das, till recently president of the All-India National Congress—a body entirely unofficial, of course, but by no means to be disregarded. This is the "Swaraj" group and demands the maximum of local autonomy without further educational delay, and an instant redivision of the peninsula for administrative purposes, substituting for the existing bodies small local committees, called "pachayats," closely imitated from the Soviet idea.

Is it not, though, rather more than just interesting to note that both these parties are seeking their governmental desires through the agencies of elected majorities in the legislative chambers now functioning—that is, they now propose to follow the road of constitutional methods which hitherto they have opposed so vociferously, whether by non-cooperation or open disorder. Admitted that the plan is to obtain office in order to "bore from within," yet that attempt has been long foreseen, and nothing less could so well try out the efficiency of the whole scheme embodied in 1920's Government of India Act. The economic and financial prospects of the Protectorate are far from rosy, but viewing the situation in the broader and more basic aspect of its present experiment in government, its case is seen certainly to be "on the mend."

Six secessionists, proclaiming disapproval of the experimental tendencies of the New York Chapter of the International Composers' Guild, have organized an independent group under the name of the League of Composers, and they have issued a manifesto in which they set forth the reasons for their action. They announce, by way of showing the resemblance of their aim to the guild's, that they will arrange a course of concerts and a series

of lectures for next season; and they note, by way of indicating the difference between their purposes and the guild's, that they will include in their programs known as well as unknown music. They declare themselves willing to produce works which the public has heard, as well as those with which it is unacquainted; and they reject in plain terms the guild idea of giving first performances exclusively.

Regarded from the outside, the seceding six may look like mere malcontents who were unable to win acceptance for their notions in guild committee meetings. But such a view would probably be unjust to them. The trouble seems to be that they disbelieve in the modern musical movement for which the guild stands. Or, to put the case in more specific terms, they object to the extremely progressive policy of Edgar Varèse, who started the New Symphony Orchestra in New York soon after the war and who instituted the International Composers' Guild there last season.

In other words, the modern movement, as led by Mr. Varèse, has gained support by losing supporters. The New Symphony Orchestra gave but two concerts under his direction in the spring of 1919, when it was taken away from him and made over into an ordinary concert body, devoted to playing the works of the old repertoire. But the concerts of the New Symphony were a bold stroke for the modern cause and resulted in certain strategic advantages. The conductor was punished for his rash championship of recent schools of composition by having the baton wrested from his hand. But those who drove him out won a mere negative victory. They finally had to let their organization become absorbed into the old Philharmonic Orchestra and be practically wiped out.

The International Composers' Guild, in turn, no sooner took the field two years ago than a group of music writers whose methods, generally speaking, are conservative and historic rather than original and experimental, mobilized, assuming the name of the American Composers' Guild. Now the fellowship which Mr. Varèse heads has not only maintained its ground against this one, but has even gained fresh advantages of position. To speak from the standpoint of musical criticism, the programs of the first guild's concerts have disclosed striking marks of individuality, whereas those of the second guild have seldom shown signs of anything more than patient industry and fervid scholarship. All things considered, then, the secession of the six members of the International Composers' Guild Council and the formation of the League of Composers may be expected to result favorably to the modern movement in next season's campaign. For no matter what efforts are made to suppress, divert, discourage, counteract, or modify the movement, obviously it will not down.

Editorial Notes

EVERY now and then some surprise comes along to upset theories accepted as facts. Take, for example, the theory that supply and demand regulate the price of a commodity, which has from time immemorial been the last line of defense of theoretical economists. It remained for sugar manufacturers to tax, perhaps this time too severely, the truth of this theory by jumping the price of that commodity from six cents a pound to ten cents at a time when the Government was reporting a surplus of sugar, rather than a shortage. Of course, it is agreed that manipulation is largely to blame, but the question is, How is it to be stopped? As in many a Government investigation report in the past, there probably will be confirmation in this instance of the fact that the price went up, but the fact that such a possibility exists and the question of what ought to be done about it probably will be left open for further investigation.

A QUESTION which has been raised incidentally in connection with the Luxor excavations, as to how the chambers and subterranean passages, whose elaborate hieroglyphics must have necessitated unusually clear artificial light, were provided with this necessary illumination, gives those desirous of speculating upon an interesting problem an exceptionally fine opportunity. Authorities say that a pure, powerful light, as bright as electricity, must have been called into use when the deep zigzag rocky chambers were ornamented with their miles and miles of wonderful mural decorative work. But those mathematically accurate and marvellously colored lines and figures supply no clue as to its source and remain a silent mystery. They furnish a problem concerning the solution of which practically nothing is known.

ONE of the surprises in the recent United States Senate inquiry into the holdings of the Rockefellers in oil companies was the fact that the elder Rockefeller hardly owned 1 per cent of the stock of any of the Standard Oil group, while his son owned stock estimated to be worth \$410,874,899. Of course the income from this amount, set at \$11,956,622 a year, yields a tidy contribution to the Government. But if such a fortune as \$410,000,000 were transferred under the Federal Inheritance Law, which levies 25 per cent on all fortunes above \$10,000,000 upon the succession to the estate, the Government would be enriched by more than \$102,000,000.

Movements of the World's Gold

A CONCLUSION reached in the section of the monthly review of trade published by the Royal Bank of Canada, devoted to the movements of the world's gold, that financial conditions cannot be restored, nor the pre-war channel of trade resumed, until the principal countries of the world resume gold payments, merits more than passing comment and attention. Particularly is this the case from the standpoint of the United States, whither, it will be remembered, an abnormal amount of gold was attracted as one of the consequences of the war. This latter fact, while it is recognized more or less as a generality, is not fully appreciated by the casual observer. Actually, however, the quantity of gold held in the vaults of the Federal Treasury and of the Federal Reserve Banks and agents increased more than 100 per cent from July 1, 1914, to Dec. 1, 1922, in concrete figures from considerably less than \$2,000,000,000 to almost \$4,000,000,000. This represented an increase from about 23 per cent to nearly 35 per cent of the world's entire stock.

Now in the accumulation of this enormous supply, it is, of course, obvious that the gold was attracted to the United States from many sections of the world, as part settlement for unfortunate balances of trade. It is equally obvious that a large proportion of the present holdings of America is not required there, but is urgently needed elsewhere.

It is not a matter of surprise, therefore, that during recent months there has been a definite lessening in the amount of gold that has flowed into the United States, and it may be expected that this reduction will continue. This lessening, moreover, has not been of merely slight amount, imports having shown a drop of almost two-thirds in 1922 as compared with 1921, while exports of gold were slightly greater in 1922.

America was not the only country, it may be said in passing, which augmented its gold holdings during the war and post-war periods, Sweden and some of the other neutral nations having found themselves under the impulsion in 1916 of actually resorting to the somewhat unusual procedure of prohibiting further importation of this metal.

What the consequences of this state of affairs will be it is, of course, impossible definitely to say. Along some lines, however, an intelligent forecast can be made. For example, if the normal movement of trade does not induce an outflow of gold from America, the probabilities are that the attractiveness of foreign securities will do so. This in turn will depend to a large extent on the decision of the investing public in the United States.

Granted that as a general thing the public in the United States in the past has not seemed to be greatly attracted by foreign securities, notwithstanding their high rate of interest, which it has discounted against the factor of increased risk which has served to offset their apparent advantages. It seems likely, however, that when Great Britain has stabilized its financial conditions somewhat more than they are at present, London may easily find means to handle such business by re-borrowing in New York or by realizing on securities which offer less attractive returns but which to the public in the United States seem more acceptable.

At this point arises another consideration which was recently touched upon by Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, when he said in an address that he believed the international balance of trade was turning increasingly against the United States and in favor of foreign nations as a group, on account of the growing total of invisible items which, he said, were offsetting the favorable balance of goods in America.

What are these "invisible items"? They include the expenses of American travelers abroad, the payment for such services as banking, insurance and transportation, and home remittances of immigrants.

Mr. Hoover drew the conclusion that the actual net result is a substantial balance against the United States, a balance which was being used to pay back old loans originating at a time when there was a net balance in favor of that country. He appeared to think that this process of repaying old loans is nearing completion and that when this shall be the case the tide of the gold movement will ebb out of America.

Whether or not complete accord is had with Mr. Hoover's views is a matter for each individual to decide, but there is little doubt that the situation is likely to adjust itself in some such way as he outlines.

As to the return of gold to those countries, such as Germany or Austria, which are suffering under a greatly depreciated currency, it is possible that this may be accomplished more rapidly than seems at present likely. It is obvious, for instance, that the mark or the krone will soon lose all purchasing power, in which event its decline will be automatically stopped. Redemption of such currencies is out of the question without the intervention of gold, and should they be repudiated another circulating medium must be forthcoming. This, it is logical to presume, is likely to be either gold or paper redeemable in gold.

However improbable such a contingency may appear at first sight, as a matter of fact Mexico supplies an exact analogy to this situation. It may be recalled, that is to say, that the Mexican money not so long ago depreciated until it became worthless, and withal there was nothing in the foreign trade status of the country to justify in the least the belief that there would follow any considerable inflow of gold. Such, however, was the case to the extent, at any rate, that the normal business of the Nation was conducted satisfactorily.

In any consideration of such questions as are involved in the issue under discussion, the point must not be lost sight of that there is a law, higher than the ordinarily recognized law of nations, which in the last appeal adjusts the balance perforce to help the depressed.

The Growth of Canadian Nationality

THE secret of the growth of Canadian nationality is two-fold, writes Sir Campbell Stuart, K. B. E., in *The Landmark*. In the first place, there has arisen out of the federation of the British and the French populations a common faith in the liberty that alone rendered the federation possible. . . . Then in the second place, the peoples of British origin have faced the question whether Canada is to stand apart on her own feet, or to yield to the economic forces that would draw her within the vast organization beyond her southern border. That was, of course, a question in which there were dominant factors of sentiment, but there were other factors as well. There were natural lines of Canadian development, to which there were parallel lines in the United States. This, however, was certain: Once Canada had come consciously to resist the economic attraction exercised by the proposition of a North American Union, she was bound to achieve a national individuality of her own. Her very insistence upon the historic ties that bind her to the mother country surely released her from any dependence of spirit. She automatically vindicated her right to independent judgment.